

ASAHI BEER

Just the very brand...

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/3.

No. 27,535

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1930.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



Dainty Eyeglasses

N. LAZARUS

Ophthalmic Optician

13, Queen's Road Central.

KING OPENS INDIA HOUSE.

"Peace and Contentment to My Indian Peoples."

DESIRE FOR UNITY.

Rugby, Yesterday. Amid scenes of great splendour the King Emperor formally opened India House to-day. Magnificent uniforms and dresses were worn by the Indian Princes and Princesses and other distinguished visitors who attended the function. The Prime Minister and several Cabinet Ministers were present, also Lord Chelmsford and the Marquess of Reading, two former Viceroy, and Sir John Simon.

The King and Queen, who rode in the open carriage with outriders through the crowded streets, were welcomed on arrival by the Indian High Commissioner and accepted the Gold Key from the Architect, Sir Herbert Baker. Having unlocked the door, the King handed the key to the High Commissioner and entered the building, when the presentations were made.

The interior of the building is designed on palatial lines in which rare Indian woods, rich Official chevron, and inlaid work in coloured marbles play an important part. On the marble floor of the entrance hall the symbols of the Indian provinces are inlaid and these are repeated in the carved white marble balustrade of the gallery above. The library, in which the guests were assembled, has an arched ceiling and is panelled in rich red Indian timbers. The premises will serve as headquarters for the High Commissioner, the importance of whose duties has steadily expanded since the office was created in 1919.

The King's Speech.

The King's speech, in formally declaring the building open, was broadcast, and was relayed in several distant countries in many of which, according to Press reports, reception was excellent.

In an impressive passage the King referred to the present situation in India. He said: "This critical period of India's history, when the thoughts of all who love that country are centred on constructive effort and on laying well and truly the foundation of the India of the future, I regard it as a happy augury that we are able to open the building which marks the end of one period of advancement and the beginning of a new. But India House stands for more than that. As I look round I see the emblems of the religious provinces and States of India. The building which contains them surely testifies to the unity of India in herself. The position of India House, among those of her sister nations, is in the centre of the capital and further symbolises the unity of that great Commonwealth of which she is a part. For a deeper realisation of that twofold unity, I most earnestly pray. During recent months I have watched with anxious heart the troubled passage of events. Trusting in divine guidance I hopefully await the day that shall restore the gift of true understanding and thus unite every race and creed in one desire to bring peace and contentment to my Indian people."

Cost of \$324,000.

After receiving the officials and foremen engaged in the erection of the building, the King and Queen made a tour of inspection, taking the lift to the topmost storey and then passing out on to the roof, which commands a fine panoramic view of London. India House occupies 12 floors and has been erected at a cost of \$324,000. Many of the carvings have been specially worked by Indian craftsmen, and the library is decorated with mural paintings by Indian artists.—British Wireless Service.

Another Report.

London, Yesterday. India House, the magnificent new home of the High Commissioner for India, at Adhyatma designed by Sir Herbert Baker, and which cost \$324,000, was opened by His Majesty the King today. His Majesty in a speech expressed affection and sympathy for India, and rejoiced that she had steadily advanced to an assured place among the great peoples of the earth. He most earnestly prayed for a deeper realisation of twofold unity of India and Empire.

GUILTY OF FRAUD?

DAMNABLE CHARGE, SAYS THEODORE.

MY HANDS CLEAN

POLITICAL MALICE ASSERTED.

Canberra, Yesterday. The Federal Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Edward Grenville Theodore, who together with another Labour ex-Premier, W. McCormack, and the Manager of Chillagoe Mines, were found guilty of fraud and in procuring the State to purchase mines for \$40,000, made a dramatic statement in the House of Representatives to-day.

He demanded that the Government of Queensland should make a formal charge and enable him to appear before an unimpeachable tribunal to defend himself against the "calumnies and damnable charges" framed by the Queensland Royal Commission of Enquiry, which investigated the purchase of the Chillagoe Mines by the Queensland Labour Government.

Fair Trial Demanded.

"I kept my hands clean of anything unworthy of my position of trust," declared Mr. Theodore passionately. "I cannot take civil action, but Queensland should afford me the opportunity of a fair trial at which I might face my accusers."

Sydney, Yesterday.

Mr. W. McCormack, a former Labour ex-Premier, stated in an interview to-day that his connection with the Mungana (Chillagoe) Mines had been well known in Queensland for the past 13 years. The charges of dishonesty in his association with the transaction were based wholly on inferences drawn by the Commission.

The matter must now finally be decided in a Court of Justice. He stated that he did not attend the Commission's enquiry owing to a nervous breakdown from which he was then suffering. The London Commission's report reeked with political malice.—Reuter.

LOST AIRMEN.

SEARCH IN BURMA JUNGLE PROVES UNAVAILING.

THE WORST FEARED.

Rangoon, Yesterday.

Parties of natives are still searching the uninhabited jungle in north Taunggyi, South Burma, for signs of the lost British airmen, Hook and Matthews, but no traces of them have been found. The search is regarded as practically hopeless. The missing airmen have not been seen since they left Akyab on July 3.—Reuter.

[The airmen are attempting a record flight to Australia, and originally it was thought that they might have continued their flight to Bangkok without touching Rangoon, but when they failed to arrive, it was feared that they had met with trouble, and search parties were organized.]

ed affection and sympathy for India, and rejoiced that she had steadily advanced to an assured place among the great peoples of the earth. He most earnestly prayed for a deeper realisation of twofold unity of India and Empire.

RIFT IN THE 'LIB-LAB' PEACE PACT.

Opposition Suspicious About the Simon Report.

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE.

London, Yesterday. The Parliamentary lobbies were buzzing with excitement to-night, apprehending clouds blowing up from several quarters to converge above the Government benches to-morrow. Firstly, it is reported that disagreement has arisen between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George on unemployment measures; secondly, there is the likelihood of an adverse vote on an important Liberal amendment to the Budget; thirdly, there is a suspicion among Conservatives and Liberals that the Government does not intend to place the Simon Report before the Indian round table conference unless the conference asks for it, thus inviting the conference to shelve the report. The Viceroy is making a statement in that connection at Simla to-morrow, and in the event of his statement displeasing the Opposition that fact is likely to be reflected in the vote on the Budget amendment.

Finally, disagreement in the Houses of Commons and Lords over the Coal Bill is expected to result in the Government dropping the measure the same evening, to the certain chagrin of left wing Labourites.—Reuter.

OPIUM HAUL.

FOUND CONCEALED IN A MAN'S BELT.

FINE OF \$8,000 IMPOSED.

A Chinese named Cheung Hau, was to-day charged before Mr. R.E. Lindsell with the unlawful possession of 71 taels of prepared non-Government opium on the first floors of 12 and 14 Sai Street. Defendant said that the drug was given him by a man to sell for him.

Magistrate: Then you are a dealer?—Yes.

Revenue Officer Grimmit told the Magistrate that the accused rented one cubicle in house No. 12 and another in No. 14 which have a common staircase. When revenue men raided the place yesterday, the accused was not there.

He came in later whilst the searches were still on the premises and was immediately searched. Fifteen taels of the contraband opium were found concealed in the man's belt. The rest was found concealed in the two cubicles occupied by accused.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$8,000, or nine months' hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the opium.

OPIUM IN STONES.

CUNNING METHOD OF CONCEALMENT.

Prepared non-Government opium amounting to 120 taels were last evening found by Revenue Officers cunningly concealed in a number of grinding stones, the centres of which had been hollowed out. The drug was stuffed into the hollows and then two stones stuck together with strong glue. The grinding stones were found on board the S.S. Sannamhol soon after her arrival in port. They must have been brought on board by some Chinese passengers who made themselves scarce when the stones were being examined by the revenue men. No arrest was made, but the opium and stones were taken ashore, and removed to the Import and Export Office for confiscation.

UNITED EUROPE.

ROUMANIA AGREES WITH BRIAND'S PLAN.

Rucharest, Yesterday. Rumania, in principle, has agreed with M. Briand's proposals for a European Federation.—Reuter.

40,000 CASUALTIES.

CHIANG ABANDONS HIS OFFENSIVE.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Shanghai, To-day. As the result of unusually stubborn Kuomintang resistance on the Lunghai front behind strong defensive positions, especially at Lanfeng, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has abandoned at least temporarily his offensive which commenced on June 19 with the objective as Kaifeng, after three weeks' continuous fighting, in which the total casualties on both sides exceeded 40,000.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has reinforced the Nationalists at Yen-chowfu, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, with 60,000 men preparatory to a new offensive against Tsinanfu.—Reuter.

Repair of a Bridge.

Peking, Yesterday. Fighting between the Shansi troops and General Han Fu-chu's forces has commenced in the vicinity of Tjingchowfu. The Yellow River bridge has been repaired and through trains have now commenced from Tientsin to Tsinan.

STILL SHOWERY.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states: A somewhat deep depression is central near Peking. A trough of low pressure extends from Basco to Indochina.

Forecast:—East winds, fresh; fine to showery. The American Consulate-General has received the following typhoon warnings from the Manila Observatory:—

Yesterday 7 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant, developing.

Typhoon in about 126 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

Rainfall.

Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day 0.04 inch. Rainfall since January 1, 34.99 inches against an average of 42.51. Temperature and Humidity. The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

	Temp.	Humid.
Hong Kong	81	82
Macao	81	84
Pratas Island	82	86
Manila	75	94
Poorchow	82	87
Amoy	83	71
Swatow	79	96
Chefoo	82	92
Shanghai	77	91

tsin to Tsinan. It is expected that the service will shortly run southwards to Talian.—Reuter.

Long Winded Comment.

London, Yesterday. In an editorial article on the Chinese civil war, the Times says it would be unjust to blame Nanking alone for the situation, which is a natural consequence of civil war, or deny that personal ambition has played a great part in the rebellion of the Northern satraps; but it is at least arguable that the Russian constitution imposed on China by Sun Yat-sen has contributed to the distrust of central authority which has made rebellion so frequent and general.

The principle that the Courts should be independent of executive control has yet to be recognized. There is no public discussion of public affairs, and no final responsibility rests with the Ministers, for the last word is with the Central Executive Committee of the Party. The same system is applied to the conduct of local affairs. The Tangpu wielded absolute power over the officials, and since no lists of their members are published, the public does not know who are its real rulers. All these points can fairly be made against the Central Government, yet its position on the Yangtze and its control of the railways at the great ports of Central China make its survival both desirable and probable.

Obvious Imperfections. Obvious imperfections are obvious, but there is no reason to believe that Tang Yen or the Kwangsi Generals would have done any better, and there are good reasons to believe

LABOUR'S COLONIAL POLICY.

Practically the Same as Before.

DANGERS OF VARIATION.

London, Yesterday. The Labour Government's colonial native policy was outlined by Dr. Drummond Shiels, addressing the Colonial Office conference to-day, when he said that democracy was dangerous without efficiency and scientific direction, for which reason the Government was anxious to see a contented and hopeful personnel of administrators and technicians. Dr. Shiels emphasised that since the Labour Party had come into office it had not issued revolutionary edicts or urged an extreme reversal of policy. It would be unwise to have the lines of policy in overseas territories varied in response to political changes at home. Nevertheless, each Government had to give its own emphasis to aspects of policy, and in regard to forced labour and the native labour conditions among the subjects to which Labour principles could be specially applied, the Government not only believed in the principles of trusteeship but in training the subject peoples to develop to their fullest capacity in all directions, particularly in the direction of ultimate self-government. He added that in the suggestions the Government had hitherto made to the Governors it had found a characteristically loyal response.—Reuter.

MARK OF RESPECT.

SEGRAVE'S BOAT NOT TO BE RACED AGAIN THIS YEAR.

LORD WAKEFIELD'S ACTION.

Rugby, Yesterday. As a mark of respect to her gallant crew, Lord Wakefield, owner of the motor boat Miss England the second, in which Sir Henry Segrave and Mr. Halliwell lost their lives in Lake Windermere, has decided not to race the boat again this year. When recovered from the lake she was found to be in excellent condition except for a broken step. Many famous pilots have offered to drive the boat in a further attempt on the world's record.—British Wireless Service.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

Rugby, Yesterday. For the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in London from July 16 to July 22, delegations are coming from 27 nations. The delegations vary from one member up to about 50 and the approximate numbers so far advised are 500 delegates.—British Wireless Service.

that the Yangtze Valley is the only possible centre for the Government of China south of the Great Wall. This granted, it is desirable that the foreign Legations should remain at Peking, as far from the capital as Madrid is from London, when the railway is working, and much farther when the railway is cut. Yen is at present a rebel against the internationally recognised Government of China, but this does not alter the fact that his action must compel the British Legation sooner or later to negotiate with him on a matter which is vitally important to foreign traders and bondholders. The article concludes by declaring that the establishment of more frequent personal contact between Sir Miles Lampson and the Nanking Government is advisable. In the interests of both Great Britain and China. The fact that power is in the hands of the Executive Council of the Kuomintang rather than the Ministers makes it all the more imperative for the Diplomatic Body to obtain and maintain contact with men who matter most, and at the very least it is possible that the uncompromising attitude Nanking has occasionally shown in its treatment of foreign rights and interests is due to natural soreness at the retention of the Legations at Peking.

The immaturity of the Kuomintang Government may be admitted, but will it be cured by isolation?—Reuter.

FERMENT IN EGYPT

MOB TRIES TO HANG POLICEMAN.

ANGRY SCENES

TROOPS FORCED TO FIRE ON RIOTERS.

Cairo, Yesterday. Mansourah, one of the chief industrial and commercial towns in Egypt, was the scene of serious rioting here to-day, due to a meeting organised by the Wafd Executive (the Opposition Party). The meeting was banned by the Government, consequently the Police had to form cordons across the roads to keep back the crowds. They were strengthened by military forces.

The first Police cordon was broken by a motor car containing the ex-Premier and Wafdist, Nahas Pasha, which had a score of students clinging to the running board. The car was stopped by a cordon of troops armed with rifles and fixed bayonets.

Troops Stoned.

During the fracas which ensued two boys were hurt, one having to be removed to hospital, where he later died. Meanwhile, bricks and stones were rained on the troops from the balconies of the houses and from the river front. An army officer was struck by a stone and badly hurt.

Eventually the troops were ordered to open fire on the mob and fired 12 rounds. It is not known whether there are any casualties.

Police Killed.

Later. There is still no official confirmation of the reports that casualties occurred as a result of the firing at Mansourah, but two Policemen were killed and 26 soldiers and Police injured.

A ferocious attempt was made by the mob to hang a Policeman from a window with a piece of rope and wire. Fortunately the rope broke just in time. The town continues to be in a state of restlessness.

The Casualties.

It is now definitely ascertained that three persons were killed and 37 injured on the Government side, and three killed and 12 injured among the rioters.—Reuter.

COLONIAL SERVICE.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE APPOINTED.

NEW DIVISION SET UP.

Rugby, Yesterday. The Secretary for the Colonies has appointed Mr. G. J. Tomlinson, formerly of the Nigerian Civil Service, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office to take charge of the new division being set up to deal with all matters relating to the personnel of the Colonial Services.—British Wireless Service. [Mr. Tomlinson is a retired Colonial Civil Servant and a Lecturer in Hausa, School of Oriental Studies, London University, and Tropical African Services Course at Oxford and Cambridge. Born in 1876, he was educated at Charterhouse and University College, Oxford, whence on obtaining his Master of Arts Degree, he was called to the Bar. Later he joined the Colonial Service and was attached to the Transvaal Education Department from 1903-4, and the Nigerian Administrative Service from 1907-27. In 1910 he was seconded to the Gold Coast as Director of Education, and from 1925-7 was Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, Nigeria. In 1929 he served as a Member of the Committee on Colonial Appointments.]

KAILAN MINING.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended June 21 amounted to 114,468 tons, and the sales during the period to 112,382 tons.

MOSQUITOES DISLIKE YELLOW.

Progress of Research in Tropical Disease.

CLAIMS OF SCIENCE.

The profession of painting is not the only calling in which bitter controversy arises between the academician and the aspirant between the pundit and the progressive, writes the Londoner in the Evening Standard. The medical profession is also torn between its classics and its romantics.

Nowhere is this struggle more apparent at the present moment than in the branch of medicine which deals with tropical diseases. The academicians say that the causes of tropical disease have now been discovered, and that all future funds should be devoted to curative treatment.

The progressives on the other hand, claim that when once science comes to rest upon her laurels these laurels begin to fade. They clamour for increased funds for research.

Business Fights Disease.

Fortunately, however, the progressives are assisted in their efforts by the great business concerns whose operations oblige them to take a very practical interest in the combating of tropical disease. The Americans, in this field, have been more active than we have ourselves.

I hear, however, that a large British syndicate, recently formed for the purpose of developing transport in Mexico, have appointed an American specialist in tropical diseases to assist them on the spot, and have also engaged a British expert to advise them in London.

Millions of Lives Saved.

It is not generally recognised what vast progress has been made in the treatment of tropical diseases during the last thirty years. Yellow fever, plague, malaria, blackwater fever, relapsing fevers, sleeping sickness, and even leprosy, are now regarded as both preventable and curable. And millions of lives have been saved.

Nor is such research into the causes and origins of tropical diseases inapplicable to our needs at home. Through research work in non-English maladies the discovery has been made or rather the theory advanced, that both the house fly and the mosquito dislike yellow shades.

Yellow Larders.

The windows of our larders, if this discovery is verified, will in future be paneled in yellow glass, and their walls distempored in smooth ochre. The common house fly, it appears, has a passion for whitewash; thus, if your wash is yellow the house fly will migrate elsewhere.

Equally if you wear yellow stockings you will become immune from mosquitoes and their poor relations, the midges and the gnats. History has recorded no instance of a mosquito attacking a student of Christ's Hospital. At least, I have never read of such an incident in history.

YACHT SEIZED.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE WITH LIQUOR ABOARD.

Julius Forstmann, the American millionaire, has run foul of the law at Honolulu. His yacht, one of the newest and finest in the world, has been seized by customs authorities for having liquor aboard.

Under American law only British ships or those of a nation having signed a liquor treaty with the United States, may bring liquor into American ports, and then it must be under seal. There is no provision under American law permitting an American vessel to bring in liquor.

In such a status, both yacht and liquor could be confiscated by the United States Government. The problem has been referred to the treasury department at Washington for decision.

Phone 20022
FOR
**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.
All replies under this heading must be called for.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Compradore for an established import and export firm. Apply Box No. 689, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET

TO LET.—No. 3 & 4, Dragon Terrace, Causeway Bay, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Each flat has three bedrooms, dining room, servants' quarters, kitchen, bath room, and water closets. Suitable for Europeans. Apply Clark & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road C.

TUITION GIVEN**HOME TUITION.**

WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to—

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local),
Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER.
(National Froebel Higher Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3A, Wyndham St. Telephone 20022.

**ALEXANDER'S INSTITUT DE
BEAUTE**



For the best Permanent Finger & Marcel Waves. Hair Cutting and Manicure for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Pedder Bldg., 1st floor, Room 5
Tel. 25169.
Opposite entrance H.K. Hotel.

PHOTO - SUPPLIES

Kodaks and Cameras.
Films, Plates and Papers, etc.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

**ZIESS and BUSCH
FIELD GLASSES**
Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

A. SEK & CO.

Tel. No. 23459.
26A, Des Voeux Road C.,
Hong Kong.

FOR SALE.

**COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE
STAMPS**

MOUNTED IN BOOKS.

All Different. Without Duplicate.
500 Stamps \$ 4 3,500 Stamps \$ 60
1,000 do. 8 4,000 do. 75
1,500 do. 18 5,000 do. 100
2,000 do. 30 6,000 do. 150
2,500 do. 40 10,000 do. 500
3,000 do. 50

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Religious Goods, Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.
10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 620, HONG KONG.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1825
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1728
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1505
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (Hinterland)	597
Mainland.	Feet.
Kowloon Peak	1977
Taiwan Shan	8124

Hotel Strathcona
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Make this Hotel your headquarters while visiting Victoria, B.C. Ideally situated and within easy access to all the famous Beauty Spots in and around Canada's Island Resort.

The Hotel where personal service makes your stay enjoyable.

RATES MODERATE.

GENERAL NOTICES

**HONG KONG
HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.**

Schedule for 1931 Flower and Vegetable Show now ready.

New members welcomed.

Subscription \$5.00 per annum which includes entrance fee and two tickets to the 1931 Annual Show.

Help and advice on gardening given by the Society.

Please apply to the Hon. Secretary,
11, Queen's Road, Central.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, July 10, 1930,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.,
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Fine Collection of Stamps, including Old Europe, High Values, British Colonies, etc.
On View from Wednesday, July 9, 1930.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

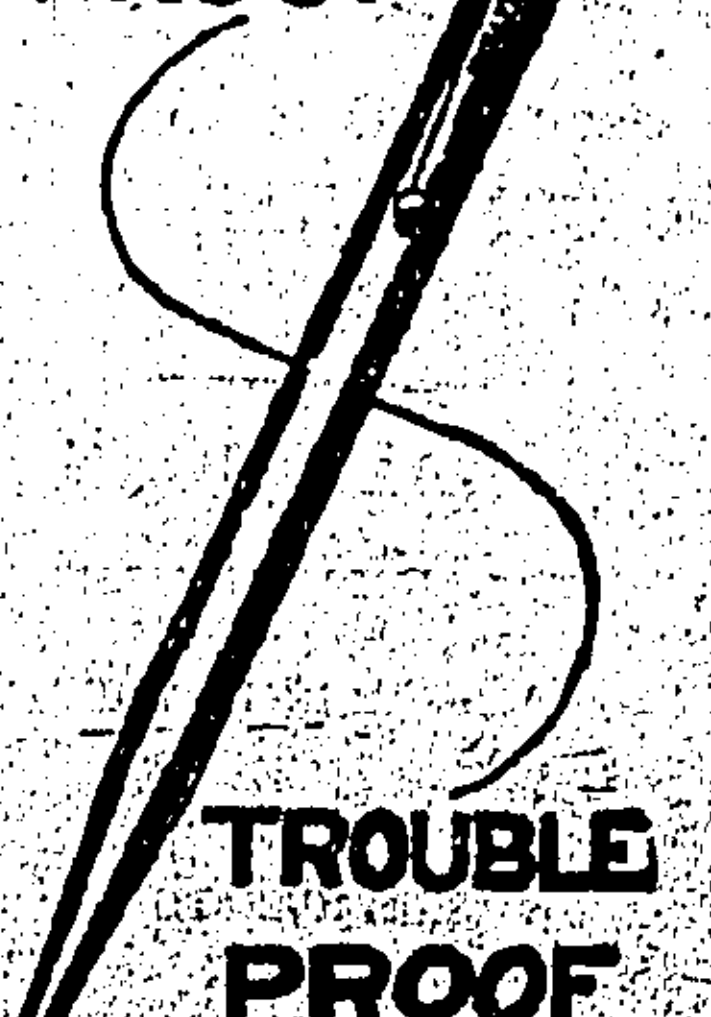
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, July 4, 1930.

**KASHMIR
SILK STORE**
for
EXCLUSIVE STOCKS
of
SILK
and
SILK GOODS.

Opposite Queen's Theatre.

**FOOL
PROOF**



**TROUBLE
PROOF**

**SHEAFFER'S
PENS AND PENCILS**

Sole Distributors:—

THE SUN CO., LTD.

**ATTORNEY & CLIENTS
ARRESTED.**

**Alleged Forgery Plot
in Bangkok.**

SIGNATURES IRREGULAR.

Bangkok, June 23:

The police placed under arrest last Saturday Nai Bikul Nirakul, an attorney, Nai Loh Tia Mong and Nai Tia Hoon Poh, in connection with a forgery in an alleged attempt to obtain Tcs. 615 from the Sheriff Department of the Ministry of Justice.

The sum of money was to be paid out by the Department to a party of three persons, Nai Chua Siew Puey, Nai Song Kui Hu and Nai Li Peng Yong. Last Saturday Nai Bikul, the attorney, brought three men who signed an application for the money to the department office. When the statement was submitted to Phya Palibban Bises, Director of the Department, for his sanction, the Chao Khun noticed that two signatures were irregular—those of Nai Chua Siew Puey and Nai Song Kui Hu, who were different from the previous signatures in papers filed there. Nai Bikul and the three men were called in for interrogation but the attorney still confirmed that the paper was correctly signed by the right persons.

The director, however, thereupon suspended payment, advising Nai Bikul that if the men were not the rightful persons, he should correct his mistake at which payments would be duly made. Nai Bikul and his party left. He soon returned, this time bringing two other men who were identified to be the genuine Nai Chua Siew Puey and Nai Song Kui Hu. The attorney made another statement to the director admitting in the previous application for payment, the signatures of Nai Chua Siew Puey and Nai Song Kui Hu, were forged by Nai Loh Tia Mong and Nai Tia Hoon Poh. Nai Li Peng Yong's signature was found to be genuine. Upon this confession, Nai Bikul, Nai Loh Tia Mong and Nai Tia Hoon Poh were placed under arrest and sent to the Jansonggram Police Station. Nai Bikul, the attorney, declared at the preliminary examination that of the party of three men who went to seek his service in this matter, he only knew Nai Li Peng Yong personally. The men signed their names in the Chinese character, so that he was unable to know that they were forged, he said.—Bangkok Daily Mail.

BISHOP WALKS OUT.**STRANGE SCENE IN SENATE COMMITTEE.**

Washington, June 5.
A dramatic termination of efforts to compel Bishop James Cannon, Jr., to testify before the Senate Lobbyist Committee came to-day, when the Bishop, in the midst of a barrage of questions which he had refused to answer, suddenly rose from his seat in the committee room and said:—
"I am no longer here as a voluntary witness."

"In the event that the committee desires to subpoena me, I will be at my office."

Bishop Cannon thereupon walked out of the committee room. No effort was made to detain him.

Senator Thomas Walsh, of Montana, and John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin, both Republicans of the Liberal of Left Wing faction, had been making strenuous efforts to elicit information concerning Bishop Cannon's expenditure in his Virginia campaign against ex-Governor A. L. Smith, together with his failure to report amounts.

To all questions Bishop Cannon had reiterated his previously expressed refusal to answer, standing on the ground that his political work had been simply that of a private citizen.

More Talk to the Press.

A later message states:—After defying and "walking out on" the Senate Lobbyist Committee to-day, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., talked freely with newspaper reporters and revealed details of his expenditure in fighting the presidential aspirations of former Governor A. L. Smith.

Of the contribution obtained from Mr. E. C. Jameson, Bishop Cannon said that \$16,000 was used to pay speakers, to rent automobiles and halls, and for general campaign expenses.

The remaining \$32,000 was divided among the ten Congressional Districts of Virginia, for such expenditure as Republican leaders might see fit.

Members of the Lobbyist Committee were meanwhile trying to decide whether to subpoena Bishop Cannon to appear before

**AMUSEMENT
NEWS**

QUEEN'S presents a hundred stars in "Happy Days," a film of spectacular scenes and bright entertainment. It might quite reasonably be thought that a hundred celebrated artists would get in one another's way, but one has only to see this riot of modern theatrical art to learn that first thoughts are not always the best. A talkie film.

CENTRAL features the Marx brothers in "The Coconut," a musical comedy of more than ordinary interest. "And through it all, the Marx brothers, the world's four funniest men, the most high powered and popular comedy team on the Broadway stage, twist a gay thread of laughter." A talkie film.

MAJESTIC presents Emil Jannings in "The Patriot," a film which brings everything out of the world's greatest actor. Jannings is superb in his role, and admirers of him can rest assured of an entertaining performance. His facial command has made him famous, couple with that his dramatic impersonation, and you will witness as fine a rendering of a true patriot as you could desire to see. A silent film.

STAR presents Nicola, one of the greatest exponents of the art of magic in the world. He is supported by a company of artists and assistants, and brings with him over fifty tons of gorgeous scenery and effects. "In some of the scenes Nicola represents a famous mystic whom he has met on his travels."

WORLD presents Dolores del Rio and Charles Farrell in "The Red Dance," a film showing revolution in Moscow, the rise of the bourgeoisie and the downfall of the monarchy. The Red Dance's love for the escaped Prince leads to many enthralling adventures in the land of snow and blood. A picture very well worth seeing. A silent film.

WHITE GIRL.

**QUEEN OF N.Y. CHINATOWN
CUTS OFF HUSBAND IN WILL**

Thirty years ago a beautiful white girl wandered into New York's Chinatown and met there a young Chinese with \$2,000.

She loved him, married him, and made \$100,000 out of his capital—but now he has had to go to court to recover \$1,800; for she left only \$500 to him, and the rest to her white relations.

Annie Gilmartin was an obscure girl emigrant when she came to New York, but when she died six months ago she was known as "New York's Chinatown Queen."

She married Chu Sui, the young Chinese, as soon as she arrived in America, and at once showed a genius for finance.

She speculated successfully in real estate, and rapidly made a fortune for her husband, while she adopted the customs and religion of his race.

Annie Chu Sui loved Chinese mysticism. Chinese doctors bound her feet, and priests of Confucius conducted services for her.

Chu Sui gave her ten rings set with large diamonds, which she wore on her fingers and thumbs, arousing the admiration of Chinatown and earning the name of "Diamond Ten."

She became as much an Oriental as any white woman can—but on her deathbed she reverted to type.

After her death it was found that all the property she had acquired was in her own name.

It included two large buildings in Chinatown, \$280,000 deposited in eight banks, and jewels worth \$8,000.

Her will bequeathed all her fortune to her sister, Mrs. Kitty Murray, of Queen's Borough, New York, with the exception of \$200, which she left to her husband.

Chu Sui and her other white relations brought an action in the courts, in the middle of which Mrs. Murray was found dead in her bath-room, with a bottle of poison beside her.

The dispute over the will has now been settled, and the white relations of Annie Gilmartin-Chu Sui receive all her fortune, except \$1,800, which goes to Chu Sui in recognition of his original investment of \$2,000.

They again and compel him either to answer or to take the consequences, which might go as far as to include imprisonment.

**HANGED OWING TO A
HOLIDAY MUDDLE.**

**Famous Judge Reveals
Fatal Mistake.**

The torture of knowing that a man had been hanged through what he believed was a blunder is among the most vivid memories of Lord Craigmyle, the famous Scottish judge, better known as Lord Shaw, of Dunfermline, who is now 80 years of age.

Discussing in an interview in mail week the experience which made him a confirmed opponent of capital punishment, he said that he still believed that the man was wrongly hanged.

"The case had ghastly features," he said. "It was a callous, judicial murder."

The facts are these: A young man, named Doherty, was standing with a girl on the bridge at Rutherglen. They were in love and happy. A man in passing made an offensive remark about the girl, and Doherty, seizing a hoe which lay at hand, struck him.

The blow was never meant to kill, but the man dropped dead. A charge of murder followed.

Mr. Shaw (as he then was) defended him and fought for a verdict of culpable homicide, the Scottish version of manslaughter, and a nominal sentence.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy.

Petitioned Home Office. There was no Criminal Appeal Court in those days, but a petition backed by the judge, was sent to the Home Office.

Doherty would have been released, but for the fact that it was holiday time.

As a result, two cases were muddled. A man who should have been hanged was released, and Doherty was executed.

"Every human judgment," said Lord Craigmyle, commencing on capital punishment, "is liable to be mingled with error."

In another case, as a young counsel, Lord Craigmyle, actually secured the acquittal of a man he had advised to plead guilty to forgery.

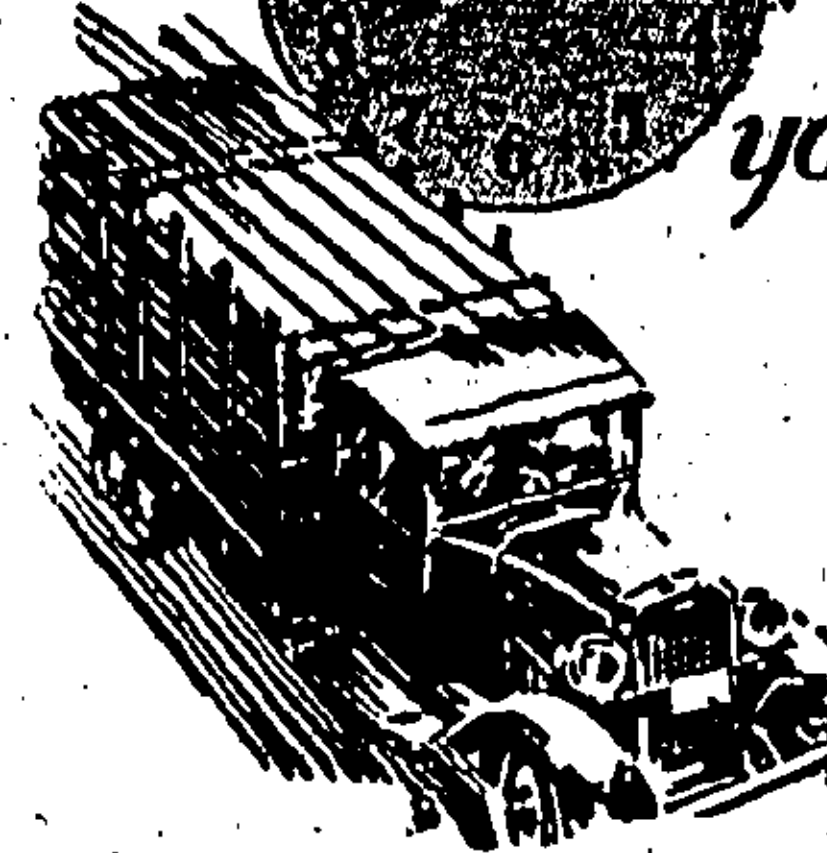
This was the result of his keen observation.

The case against the man looked strong, but when he came into court Lord Craigmyle noticed that his hands were red and coarse and could not have effected the skilful forgeries.

THE HONG KONG TRANSFER & LIGHTER CO.

St. George's Building, 2nd Floor

WHAT you need..
WHEN you need it!



Phone 23639.

WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.

He entered a plea of "No Guilty."

Cross-examination of an accountant put a fresh aspect on the case and the man was acquitted. "The lesson from that case," said Lord Craigmyle, "is that no lawyer should assume, no matter how strong the evidence may appear, that a man is guilty."

WHALE IN ANTIQUE.**ILOILO MERCHANTS TOW HUGE MAMMAL TO TOWN.**

Iloilo, July 1.
A whale measuring 12 metres long and four metres in circumference is the first marine victim of the stormy weather of the last few days in Visayan waters.

The huge mammal, due to strong winds and mountainous waves, lost his bearing and was washed up on the shore at Bugason, Antique province.

Upon running aground the animal groaned aloud, with sufficient noise to alarm all the people in the vicinity. Using poles and paddles, clubs, and ropes, the fishermen of the region succeeded in trussing up the whale in such a fashion that several Iloilo fish merchants who heard about the phenomenon could tow it back to Iloilo, where it is to be cut to pieces and sold.

This is the second case in recent years that a whale has been caught at San Jose, Antique. — Manila Bulletin.

PRISON AND "CAT."**THREE CHINESE FOUND GUILTY OF SMUGGLING FIREARMS.**

Kiang, June 20.

Three Chinese who were recently arrested at Port Swettenham and charged with being in possession of and importing firearms and ammunition were produced before Mr. J. W. W. Hughes in Kiang District Court to-day and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the eight charges divided among them, the sentences to run concurrently.

They were also ordered twelve strokes of the 'cat' each.

It was stated that one of the three men was watched by detectives who saw him go aboard a boat in the harbour where he met the two other Chinese. They were arrested in a boarding house to which all three went, the firearms and ammunition being found in their possession.

**The ORIENTAL BOOKS
of LOVE**

The KAMA SUTRA, of Vatsyayana. Price: 3 Dollars.
ANANGA RANGA, The Hindu Art of Love. Price: 3 Dollars.
The PERFUMED GARDEN. Price: 5 Dollars.
Address orders to: LIBRAIRIE "ASTRA" 12, Rue de Chatelet - PARIS (10)

**NOW
ON
SALE.**



"MASITAR, one missee have ling you up when you go out, me no saavvee what name but me cathee number." He produces a dirty piece of paper on which is written 24641. Mr. Tupman was in an embarrassing position—he knew so many ladies. He was not the man to spend hours perusing the Telephone Directory, so he spent an uneventful evening waiting for the second call. That was enough for him, he went out the next day and purchased the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK. Now he is able to tell in a few seconds who rang him up.

Contentment shows on the face of Mr. Tupman after his purchase of the Handbook. His note book is the result of a survey of this book. He is genuinely satisfied, and does not regret buying this book of reference.

THE**TELEPHONE HANDBOOK.**

Giving the new automatic numbers in
NUMERICAL ORDER.

PRICE \$1.00

Published By
THE HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICES, 3A, WYNDHAM STREET.

GET YOUR COPY NOW!

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
MOREA	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MIRZAPUR	6,715	23rd July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
JEYPORE	5,918	26th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MANTUA	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHGAR	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKIWA	7,936	18th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	31st Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

NELLORE	6,853	3rd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville.
TANDA	6,956	5th Sept.	Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	3rd Oct.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hobei,
Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
terest offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

*KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	24th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALAMBA	8,018	29th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KASHMIR	8,985	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BORDA		3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MANTUA	10,946	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BIRMIN		31st Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MALWA	10,980	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,233	23rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,214	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,954	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MACEDONIA	11,320	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	16,650	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., Hong Kong. Agents.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and
IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed.
We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can
accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 54, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. Tel. 20158.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-pa, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Kowloon Tel. 57008.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1930.

SPEED-BOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Two-Mile Dash to Men
in Peril.

Hastings, May 21.
A thrilling dash by a speed-
boat to the rescue of five men
whose boat, a fifteen-foot dinghy,
had capsized in a choppy sea
about two miles from the shore,
was watched by hundreds of
people on the Hastings prome-
nade this evening.

Two speed-boat men, who saw
the mishap while motoring along
the front, hastened to the pier-
head and quickly lowered the
boat.

Before they reached the capsiz-
ed boat another dinghy, the
Robin, which was tacking nearby,
had sailed to the spot and rescu-
ed the five men.

Dinghy's Side Pierced.
The bowsprit of the over-
turned boat, however, pierced the
side of the Robin, which was only
prevented from sinking by clothing
being stuffed into the hole.

When the speed-boat arrived on
the scene, the rescued men were
transferred to it and taken to the
pier, where ambulance men at-
tended to them.

The names of the five men are:
W. R. Weatherseed, John Poulton,
John Phillip, Arthur Tassell, and
William Tonkin, all members of
the sailing club.

"We were too far from the
shore to attempt to swim," said
Mr. Poulton afterwards. "The
only thing we could do was to
cling to the capsized boat, but as
it began to settle slowly beneath
the surface, we had to stand on
it."

"The Robin arrived only in the
nick of time, for by the time she
got there the water was almost
up to our chins."

MEN RESCUED.

FOUR DAYS IN SHARK-INFESTED WATER.

Three Filipinos owe their lives
to Captain Williams and his crew
of the British freighter, s.s.
Troilus, who rescued them from
an upturned banca off Corregidor
after four days at sea.

The men, Fernin Torres,
Vicente Escavillos and Graciano
Tadong, left Mariveles, Bataan,
at about 7 o'clock on June 16, for
Patongang, Cavite, to buy chickens.
The route from Mariveles to
Patongang lies across the entrance
to Manila Bay and, at times, this
water is very rough. At about
noon, the outriggers broke and the
banca capsized.

All three men clung to the side
of their upturned boat and made
efforts to signal passing vessels.
They drifted about for four days
and in spite of their frantic
signals for help were unable to
attract the attention of five dif-
ferent ships which passed them
by. Finally on June 20, they were
sighted by the Troilus, bound out
of Manila for Vladivostok. Cap-
tain Williams picked them up and
turned them over to the United
States destroyer Smith-Thompson,
which took the men in to the
Naval Station at Olongapo. At
Olongapo they were examined by
Lieutenant G. F. Cooper, of the
Navy Medical Corps, who found
that they had suffered no injury
but were badly in need of food and
rest.

When the men left Mariveles
they had nothing with them but
a bundle of clothes and enough
food for one day. They existed
four days on these short rations
in the shark-infested waters—
Manila Bulletin.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES

Consignees of cargo ex s.s.
"Castles" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will be
subject to rent after July 10.
Consignees of Cargo ex s.s.
"Benmyvis" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will be
subject to rent after July 12.

TRAVEL A-O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday in. Cairns, Townsville,
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE, TAIPING (out).

FASTEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BAKERY SHOP, SURGEON and STEWARD'S CARRIED.

Enjoy Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 25/ RETURN.

LONDON (via Australia) from £14/10/.

(Lancaster Newspapers Co. Ltd.)

STEAMER Due Hong Kong Leave Hong Kong Leave Hong Kong Due Sydney

TAIPING 11th July 22nd July 25th July 18th Aug.

CHANGTE 12th Aug. 22nd Aug. 25th Aug. 10th Sept.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED

SOUTHERN & SWIRE, AGENTS—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tsai via S'ow & S'hai	HONGKONG	Sun., 13th July at 10 a.m.
Tsai via S'ow & S'hai	HONGKONG	Sun., 13th July at 10 a.m.
Tsai via S'ow & S'hai	YATSHING	Sun., 20th July at 10 a.m.
Tsai via S'ow & S'hai	YATSHING	Sun., 20th July at 10 a.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	KWONGSANG	Wed., 10th July at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	KWONGSANG	Wed., 10th July at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	HONGKONG	Fri., 18th July at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Penang & Calcutta	HONGKONG	Fri., 18th July at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai	YUENSANG	Sat., 26th July at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Shanghai	YUENSANG	Sat., 26th July at 3 p.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji	SUISANG	Fri., 25th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji	SUISANG	Fri., 25th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji	KUMSANG	Fri., 18th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji	KUMSANG	Fri., 18th July at 7 a.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Sun., 20th July at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Thurs., 31st July at Noon
Tsai via S'ow & Fochow	CHIPSHING	Sun., 13th July at 7 a.m.
Tsai via S'ow & Fochow	CHONGSHING	Tues., 22nd July at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.—Excellent first class accom-
modation on through steamers from Calcutta to Japan at
the specially reduced return fares of \$175 to Kobe and
\$200 to Yokohama. These return tickets are available for
three months. Further reductions made for parties of not
less than four adults.

For Freight and Passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone 30311. General Managers.

HONG KONG AND MACAO LINE

in Good Speed

S.S. CHUEN CHOW

Daily Sailing from Hong Kong at 2.00 p.m.

Sailing from Macao at 7.50 a.m.

Sundays excepted.

Freight and Passage apply to:—

CHUEN ON STEAM BOAT CO., LTD.

241, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. 26061.

NOTED SHIPWRECKS.

A SEAMAN'S REMARKABLE BOOK.

"The sea is like time—an im-
mutable winning force, against
which succeeding generations fret
and break themselves in vain pro-
test." These are true words writ-
ten by Mr. Frank A. Shaw in his
introduction to "Famous Ship-
wrecks" published by Messrs.
Elkin Matthews and Marrot (12s.
6d. net).

Mr. Shaw is not only a seaman,
but a man who looks upon his ship
as a living thing; this note runs
through all the tragedies and dis-
asters he describes in his remark-
able book. Moreover the author
has the power of vivid description
in sailor-like language, which as
one reads his book makes one al-
most see the dreadful things he
describes. He tells of life on
board the ships during the time
that led up to the disaster being
described and he does it well.

We read again in a new form,
of the sinking of the Victoria; of
how the Duncan Dunbar, in 1857,
hurling herself to death on the iron
bound cliffs of the North Head,
Sydney, after her Captain, on leav-
ing Plymouth had boasted "I'll
anchor in Hell or Sydney Harbour
in sixty days." The loss of the
Titanic, the shipwreck that shook
the world, is held as an illustra-
tion of the words quoted above;
the epic of the Birkenhead receives
a masterly description; the ac-
counts of the fires which caused
the loss of the Amazon and of the
East Indianman, Kent, are graphic
—almost dreadfully so.

The Lusitania receives a thrill-
ing chapter; stories of the loss of
the Captain, of the Eurydice, of
the Atlantic, and many others are
told by a sailor, who not only loves
his ships but who evidently during
his time at sea saw that things
were done "Whitby fashion."

A Book for Young Men.
That last expression is not well-
known to landmen. It is explain-
ed in the concluding chapters. In
a furious gale in 1881, the Whitby
lifeboat went out six times and
saved the crews of vessels that had
been driven ashore; at a seventh
attempt the boat was capsized and
her crew were drowned before the
eyes of their helpless wives and
families. Two other ships drove
ashore; the men of Whitby were
not dismayed; they launched an
old boat and saved the crews.
They obeyed the call when it came,
"unflinchingly, tirelessly and to

the death"—that is "Whitby
fashion"—a term that will go down
to history in company with the
"Birkenhead Drill."

This is a stirring book; it should
be in the hands of every young
man in the British Empire, for it
tells them truly what sort of men
their forefathers were. There are
illustrations that are not worthy of
the text; but it is a book to buy
and read and one that through the
sheer merit of its stories, could do
without pictures.

HONG KONG TIDE

The tide-table given below has been
obtained by aid of the Tide-predict-
ing Machine, which includes 40 com-
ponents for the better prediction of
tides, from the result of the analysis
of the tidal observations, taken at
the Kowloon tidal observatory under
the direction of Dr. Debeck during
the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.
The times and heights are given
for Kowloon; but they may be used
for the Victoria Naval Yard and
Aberdeen; the differences being very
small.
The times of high and low-water
must not be considered to coincide
with the times of slack-water and
change of current, the two phenomena
being quite distinct.

July 9 to 15, 1930.

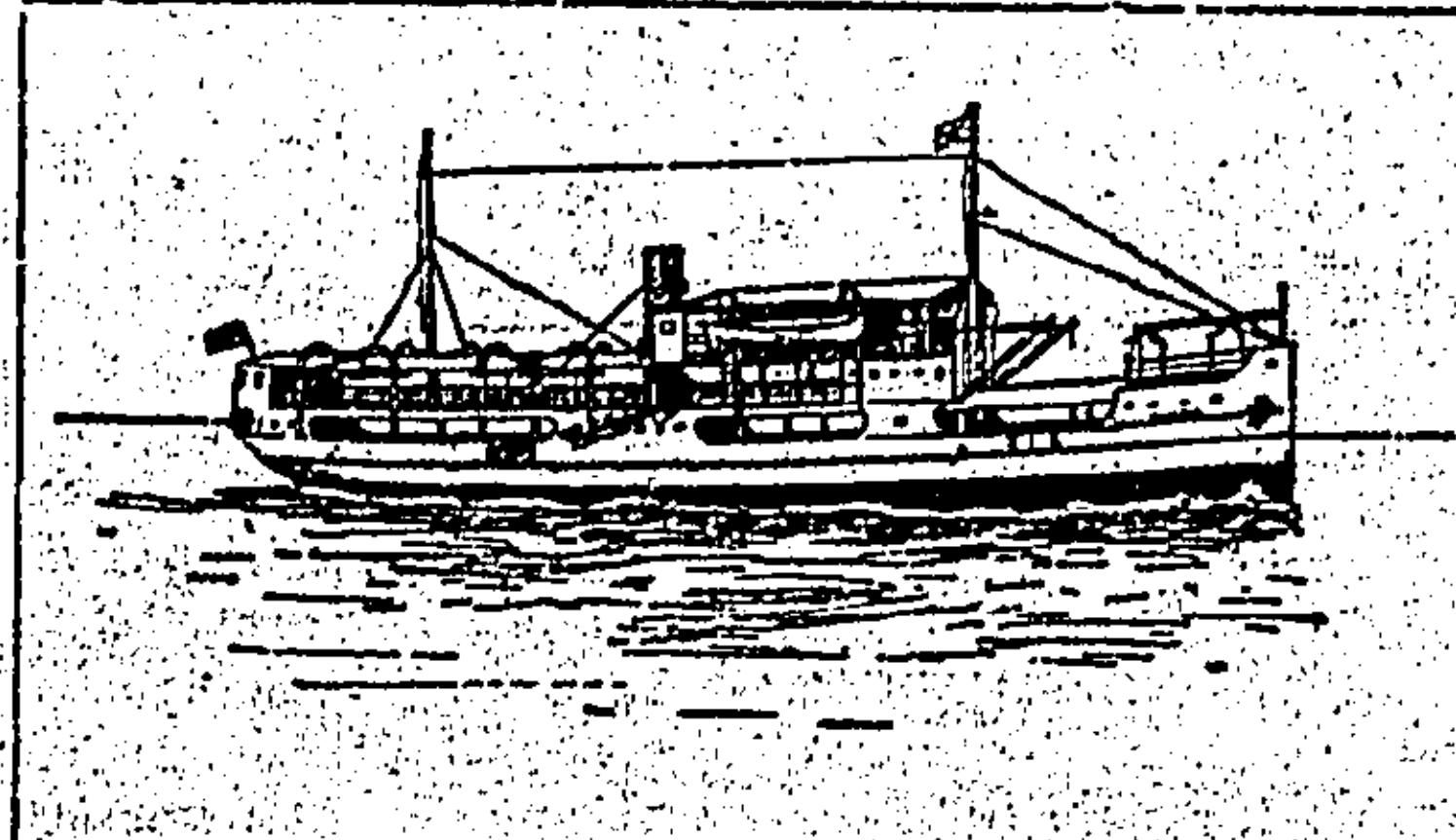
DATE	HIGH WATER	LOWER WATER
July	Standard Times	Standard Times
July	Standard Times	Standard Times
Wed. 9	m 7 29 6.7 10 46 3.8	m 1 10 3.2 3 34 0.6
Thurs. 10	m 8 34 7.2 11 31 2.7	m 1 57 3.2 4 11 0.6
Fri. 11	m 9 7 7.3 12 34 2.8	m 2 33 3.2 4 47 0.6
Sat. 12	m 10 1 3.7 1 39 7.4	m 3 14 3.4 5 29 1.4
Sun. 13	m 10 4 2.7 1 42 7.3	m 3 53 2.4 5 57 0.6
Mon. 14	m 10 9 3.8 1 46 7.3	m 4 31 2.3 6 34 0.6
Tues. 15	m 10 14 4.8 1 50 7.3	m 5 8 3.4 7 10 1.2

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER
MAKERS, IRON, STEEL, AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS,
ELECTRICIANS.

The Com-
pany pos-
sesses Six
Granite
Docks and
Two Pat-
ent Slip-
ways. The
dimensions
of No. 1
Dock are
700 ft. x
85 ft. x 30
ft.



Codes Used:
A1, A.B.C.
Fifth Ed-
ition; En-
gineering;
First and
Second Ed-
ition; West-
ern Union
and Wat-
kins.

M.S. "SUGBO"

Single screw steel passenger and cargo motor ship. Dimensions: — 154' 0" B.P.
x 28' 0" Mld. x 11' 6" Mld.; D.W. 470 tons; B.H.P. 380; Speed 10 1/2 knots. Built
and machinery installed by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the
order of La Navierna Filipina Inc., Cebu, for Philippine coasting service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

HEALTHFUL, REFRESHING
and COOLING!

WATSON'S

LEMON SQUASH

made from the REAL FRUIT

with GIN,
or as a GIN SLING

it makes a drink par excellence.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

AT PRESENT OUTDOOR WORK ONLY

K. FUJIYAMA

PHOTOGRAPHER.

NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY AND EN-
LARGEMENTS A SPECIALITY.
ENLARGEMENTS CAN BE MADE
FROM ANY PHOTOGRAPH.
NEW, OLD OR FADED.

WEDDINGS GROUPS AND INTERIORS A FEATURE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND
ENLARGING AMATEURS'
PHOTOGRAPHS AT A VERY
MODERATE CHARGE.

PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

I can give you as good results as any Photographer
in the City and better than 95 % of them
TEMPORARY OFFICE:
3rd FLOOR, 117, PRAYA EAST, HONG KONG.

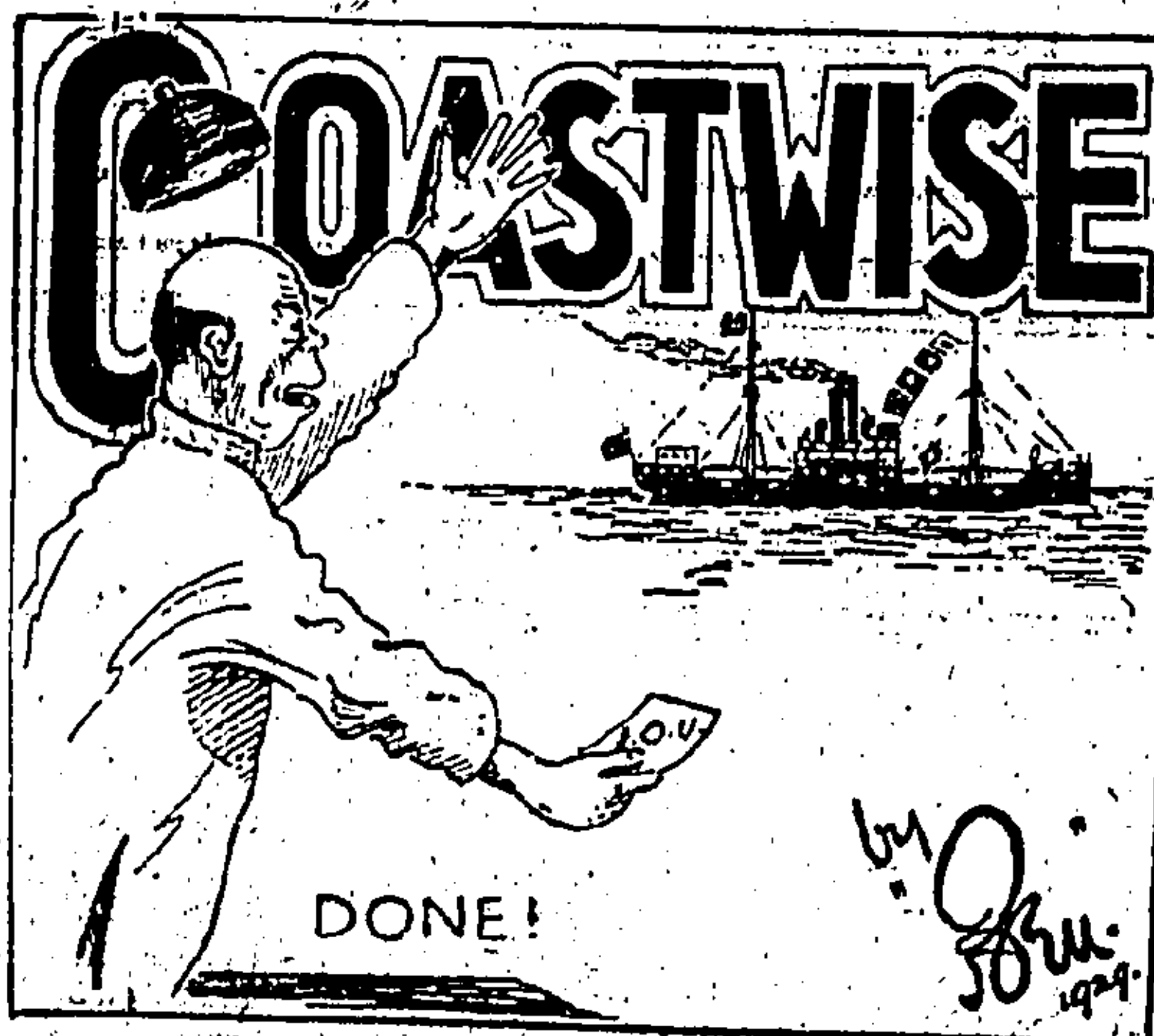


DRESSES, SUITS, COATS AND HATS

ALL CLEANED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL DRY CLEANING & DYEING CO.

19, Wyndham St. 143, Wong Nei Chung Road, 73, Caine Road,
Hong Kong. Happy Valley. Hong Kong.
36, Nathan Road, Kowloon.



An interesting book of Cartoons
depicting "Happenings" on the
China Coast cleverly drawn by

"ALGIE" BENNETT.

PRICE \$1.00

NOW ON SALE at
BREWSTER & CO., WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
& EXCELSIOR BOOK STORE

and at the Publishers

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

"CHINA MAIL" BUILDING, WYNDHAM STREET.

PROTECT YOUR COATS & FROCKS

FROM

MOTH and DAMP.

The "KLEANSAK"

MOTH BAG with HANGER.

DIRT and MOTH PROOF.

This black moth bag is impregnated with anti-moth
solution. It is large enough to hold any garment, and
its chemical preparation serves as an absolute protec-
tion against

DIRT, DAMP, & MOTH

PRICE
Complete with
hanger **\$1.95** Each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday.
Annual subscription, excluding
postage abroad, H.K. \$36, payable
in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China
Mail." Annual subscription, H.K.
\$13 including postage \$15, pay-
able in advance.)

Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers,
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONG KONG.

TELEPHONES—
Business Office: 2602.
Editorial Department: 2464.
Cable Address—Mail, Hong Kong.

All communications should be
addressed to the Newspaper En-
terprise, Ltd., to whom all remit-
tances should be made payable.
London Offices—The Far East-
ern Advertising Agency (London),
Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street,
Strand, W.C.2.

BIRTH

McLELLAN—At the Victoria
Hospital, Peak, on July 7, to
Fraser, wife of Inspector J.
McLellan, Hong Kong Police,
a daughter.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 9, 1930.

CHEAP PUBLICITY.

The time has long since passed
since the London Times—the
great Thunderer as it was wont to
be termed—could expect to
influence statesmen and Govern-
ments. It is to-day no more
than an integral part of a com-
mercial system of journalism
fighting tooth and nail against
equally powerful trusts each with
no more semblance of indepen-
dence than a mui-tai in Hong
Kong. Under the circumstances
what the Times says on affairs at
Home or abroad is of no more
interest to us in Hong Kong than
an inspired article in the
Timbuctoo Warrior. Reuter's
Telegram Agency, however, still
takes the Times very seriously
indeed, and—apparently for
something better to cable in the
way of real "live news"—spreads
itself to the extent of half a
column of valuable space to tell us
what the Times has written on
the situation in China. For all
the value attached to its preora-
tion we could very well have waited
for the arrival of the Home
mail a few weeks hence. It is
stale and stodge, without a word
that is new, without a thought
that is inspiring, without an idea
likely to influence anybody or any
Party either at Home or in China.
It has merely to thank Reuter, on
a day when genuine news was ap-
parently scarce in the hot and
sultry weather of a July day, for

giving it a gratuitous advertise-
ment at the expense of the unfor-
tunate subscribers to Reuter's
cablegrams in the Far East.

Truth to tell, in the present
campaign of civil war in China, it
is the most difficult task possible
for the foreigners on the spot—
let alone in far-off London—to
grasp the realities and to separate
the truth from the fable on
either side. There has been
seldom a civil war in which propa-
ganda has been so reckless of
the truth and in which exaggera-
tions and fabrications predominate
in the "news" supplied to the
Press of the country—under
threats, of pains and penalties if
undue prominence is given to the
other side. It is little wonder
that the general public is sick and
tired of reading columns and
columns of matter emanating
from the various publicity depart-
ments of the warlords.

But that takes us back to the
fact that nothing that appears in
the London Times can possibly
throw any more light on the prob-
lem of what is really happening
in the North or even in the South
of China at the moment. To ask
the Press of this Colony to pay
good money for cables in these
difficult days for reproducing
what the Times has written is
really impudent. If the Times
really seeks a gratuitous adver-
tisement it knows the procedure
as well as Reuter does, and Reuter
is really taking advantage of our
good nature. If Reuter wants to
advertise the Times or any other
London paper to the extent of half
a column we shall be quite pleased
to supply our advertising rates.

Finally, if Reuter persists in
cabling this kind of "news" (sic!)
all the way from London, the rate-
payers may well consider serious-
ly the question of demanding that
the Government of this Colony
should save the huge sum at pre-
sent paid to Reuter—\$31,181.07
last year—for general news ser-
vice and cost of Pacific Service
cables. That sum could easily
be earmarked to defray part of
the cost of increased Government
Servants' salaries and thus
lighten our taxation by over
\$31,000 per year. The Govern-
ment is already well served with
a reliable news service by the
British Official Wireless Service,
which comes to it free of cost. In
these hard times an obvious
economy of over \$31,000 is not to
be sneered at!

He pointed out to the taxi-driver
that there was a purse lying on
the floor of his cab.
"Yes," said the driver, "when
business is bad I put it there and
leave the door open. It's empty,
but you've no idea how many peo-
ple jump in for a short time when
they see it."

MANILA ATTORNEY.

DENIED ADMISSION TO
HOUSE

MRS. PERKINS SUES.

Manila, July 2.
In spite of his virtual victory in
court yesterday morning when
Judge Eugenio P. Revilla, of the
city court of first instance, refused
to issue an injunction sought
by his wife to prevent the sale of
their Dewey Boulevard home, E. A.
Perkins, prominent Manila at-
torney and honorary consul for
Siam, last night had to seek shelter
for the night at the Manila Hotel
when he was denied admittance to
the house.
For more than two hours
Mr. Perkins patiently re-
mained outside his house while
awaiting the intervention of police
officials in an effort to get in.
After all efforts had failed he
finally went to the Manila Hotel
where he registered at midnight
last night. The house remained
locked and barred.

Police Called.
In response to a call for police
protection, said to be from Mrs.
Perkins, several uniformed and
plain-clothes men were sent to the
neighbourhood of the palatial Per-
kins home last evening.
When seen outside his house last
night, Mr. Perkins stated he came
from a movie theatre downtown.
When he arrived home shortly be-
fore 10 o'clock, he found his house
locked and was confronted with the
police officers guarding the place.
Mr. Perkins' chauffeur was also
denied admission.

Immediately after learning of
the situation, Mr. Perkins sent for
John Nevins, chief of the secret
service, but Mr. Nevins could not
be located.

Injunction Refused.
Mrs. Perkins and her daughter
were sleeping in the house, as also
were some servants, Mr. Perkins
said.

When Mrs. Perkins' petition for
injunction came up before Judge
E. P. Revilla, of the city court of
first instance yesterday, he refused
to issue a preliminary mandatory
injunction and gave Mr. Perkins'
attorneys, Clyde De Witt and Wil-
liam Brady, until next Monday to
study the motion filed by Mrs.
Perkins, and reply to her com-
plaint.

Besides an order seeking to pro-
hibit Mr. Perkins, in a civil suit
docketed late Monday afternoon by
Attorney Vicente Sotto, asked for
the dissolution of their conjugal
partnership and distribution of
their conjugal property. The plain-
tiff, at the same time, asked for a
monthly sum of P.3,000, pending
the termination of the suit.

Property Enumerated.

The property, valued at
P.817,183.24, distribution of which
is sought by Mrs. Perkins in the
suit, includes the lot and building
with furniture on Dewey Boulevard
valued at P.225,000; endowment
insurance, P.17,913.24; shares of
stock in the Benguet Consolidated
Mining Company P.117,500; three
automobiles, P.8,500; one parcel of
unimproved real estate, P.44,000;
personal library, P.3,000; stamp
collection, P.1,000; jewellery, furs,
silver, etc., P.50,000; shares of
stock purchased through Hair and
Elliot of Manila, P.44,000; one in-
vestment annuity policy in the
Mutual Line Insurance Co. of New
York, P.5,500; 50 shares of stock
in the Philippine International
Corporation, P.4,500, investment in
the law business, P.300,000; and
other minor property altogether
valued at P.24,350.

In connection with the petition
of Mrs. Perkins for an injunction
to prohibit Mr. Perkins from sell-
ing the house on Dewey Boulevard
to Feliciano Paterno, for the alleged
amount of P.390,000, De Witt
and Brady, attorneys for Mr. Per-
kins, and Vicente Sotto, counsel for
Mrs. Perkins, were briefly heard
yesterday morning by Judge
Revilla.

Source of Unhappiness.

Mr. De Witt, in behalf of Mr.
Perkins, opposed the petition of
Mrs. Perkins and insisted on sell-
ing the building on Dewey Boul-
levard on the ground "it is an ex-
pensive house to run and the
source of too much unhappiness."
Another reason given by the coun-
sel for the respondent was that the
building was mortgaged for
P.40,000 and the mortgage is now
overdue.

In an effort to perpetuate the
ownership of the house, Mrs. Per-
kins, through her counsel, offered
to redeem the mortgage. The
court was informed that the peti-
tioner had enough money to cover
the mortgage and cancel it.

In the course of the hearing,
Judge Revilla suggested a recon-
ciliation between the petitioner
and the respondent. At this jun-
cture, he was informed by the at-
torney for the defendant that this
was precisely what they had been
trying to effect for a long time,
and that efforts have been in vain.
It was hinted that the idea of
giving the respondent a week to
study the motion and reply to the

NO ACTUAL FRAUD.

PROSECUTION OF 13
CHINESE

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Thirteen Chinese were yester-
day afternoon charged before Mr.
A. W. G. H. Grantham, at the
Central Magistracy, in connection
with an alleged "long firm fraud."
The prosecution was conducted
by Mr. T. G. Bennett, whilst Mr.
F. H. Loseby was for the defence.
The charge against the accused
was conspiracy to obtain goods by
false pretences from the Kam
Cheung knitting factory, and
from the Po Kee sack dealers.
Another charge was that of ob-
taining credit by fraud.
For the purpose of their fraud
the accused was stated to have
rented on May 9 the ground
floor of 69, Des Vaux Road West
from the Yuen Loong Chan firm,
at the rate of \$185 per month.
The first and second accused ran
the business under the firm name
of Wing Hing Cheung.

From books of the firm seized
by the Police, it appeared that the
principal business was deals in
sugar. This part of the business
was legitimate, because the ac-
cused bought forward and sold in
due course, thus making their
profit. In less than a month,
however, the accused branched
out into other lines of business,
and this resulted in the present
prosecution against them.

The knitting factory was ap-
proached by the first accused on
June 7 and asked to supply towels
on credit, payment to be made ten
days after delivery. Credit was
given because accused claimed to
be the representative of a Manila
firm which did a lot of business
with the factory.

Then, on June 13, a man who
gave his name as Chan Ching-po,
representative of the Wing Hing
Cheung shop, visited a hemp shop
at 10, Saiwan Lane and ordered
3,000 gunny bags worth \$527.20,
also on credit. Similarly, goods
were obtained from other local
firms. A hat maker delivered 23
dozen topees, worth \$200.90; and
an electrical goods shop supplied
20 dozen dry batteries, valued at
\$127.20.

The Police executed an arms
search warrant on June 16. No
arms were found, but all thirteen
persons found on the premises at
the time of the raid were arrested
for further inquiries and the
firm's books were taken for ex-
amination. Interesting informa-
tion was derived from the books
and the accused were charged.

The Magistrate, after hearing
evidence, discharged all the ac-
cused on the ground that no
actual fraud had been brought
home to them.

PALESTINE.

BRITISH POLICY OF "FULL
MANDATE".

Geneva, June 9.
At to-day's meeting of the
Permanent Mandates Commis-
sion, Dr. Drummond Shiels,
Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies, Great Britain, stated
that the British Government
stood for a full Mandate in Pale-
stine and measures were being
taken to make the application of
that policy more effective.

The defence and police forces
now gave a greater margin of
safety, and Press excesses and
seditious propaganda would now
be under greater control.

The Mandatory was equally
solicitous for the welfare of non-
Jewish as for the Jewish part of
the population.

Success ultimately depended on
Arab-Jewish co-operation. The
Arab leaders must see that the
scenes of last August were not re-
peated. The Jewish leaders must
see that more trust was shown in
those who had undertaken solemn
obligations.

Persistent criticism of Govern-
ment officials was unwise and
often unfair.

Efforts must also be made to
see that the Jews throughout the
world knew it was a Jewish State
that the Mandatory had under-
taken to advance.

Dr. Shiels added that there
was reason for great hope in the
future.

complaint was to give the parties
another chance for reconciliation.
Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were mar-
ried in Manila in January, 1914.
Dora Avis Perkins, 16, is their only
child. In her complaint, Mrs. Per-
kins alleges that they had been
living peacefully and happily until
last January, when Mr. Perkins
suggested Mrs. Perkins leave for
the States and get a divorce. She
said she refused on the ground
there was no reason for doing so.
—Manila Bulletin.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

"HAPPY DAYS" AT THE QUEEN'S
THEATRE.

NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

Songs, dances, and jokes that are
not to be recognised by old friends,
because they are all new, are heard
in "Happy Days," Fox Movietone
all star, all talking musical
romance, now playing at the
Queen's Theatre.

Old friends, will, however, re-
cognise the outstanding members
of the billion dollar cast as it in-
cludes such well known stage and
screen personalities as Will Rogers,
James J. Corbett, Janet Gaynor,
Charles Farrell, Walter Catlett,
George Jessel, El Brendel, William
Collier, sen., Sharon Lynn, Marjorie
White, Ann Pennington, George
MacFarlane, J. Harold Murray,
Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe,
Warner Baxter, Marjory White,
Richard Keene, Tom Patricola and
George Olsen and his music.

"THE LADY LIES."

Claudette Colbert, slender,
brown-eyed beauty in a number of
Broadway productions, and Walter
Huston, one of the outstanding stars
of the legitimate stage in the past
five years of Broadway theatrical
history, are reunited in leading
roles in the Paramount All Talking
film success, "The Lady Lies,"
which comes to the Central Theatre
to-morrow.

In this production Huston is the
handsome widower and Miss Colbert
is the woman unwittingly respon-
sible for his social downfall.

They first appeared in leading
roles together in the tremendously
popular stage play by George
Abbott, "The Barker," which had a
long run on Broadway. Huston
played the part of Nifty Miller,
the tough carnival man and Miss
Colbert played Lou, the side-show
performer.

Charles Ruggles, famed as one of
the leading juvenile and elderly
gentlemen comics of "the great
white way," plays the comedy relief
role in "The Lady Lies." He was
first seen and heard in talking
pictures in "Gentlemen of the
Press," Paramount's renowned play
of newspaper life based on the
stage success by Ward Morehouse.
Huston also made his debut in talk-
ing films in the Morehouse opus,
as Wick Snell, the inveterate in-
habitant of city rooms, Ruggles was
the inebricated reporter who never
seemed to know which paper he was
working for.

"The Lady Lies" was written as
a stage play by John Meehan, who
served as the director of dialogue
in the all-talking version. He
has had years of experience as a
stage director, notably with George
M. Cohan.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail" of
July 9, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/8 1/4.

Kowloon Bay and the stretch of
water leading toward Lyemun
Pass has presented a remarkable
sight the last few nights. Fifty
or more sampans, all with bright
flares, have been fishing there;
and after dark it looked as if
Hong Kong had grown another
populous suburb. How do they
fish on these occasions—with
spears or nets? Someone kindly
tell us!

Ten Years Hence.

[From the "China Mail,"
July 9, 1940.]

A fleet of light aeroplanes was
engaged for the first time in con-
veying the refuse of the Colony
away out to sea, and was acclai-
med to be a vast improvement on
the antiquated system of even
motor rubbish carts.

At the instance of Chinese
philanthropists three creches have
been opened in the centre of the
city where Chinese mothers may
leave their babies whilst at work.

By an error in the printed
rostrum five unofficial Justices of
the Peace appeared to take the
cases in the Juvenile Court. As
only two were required, they
"tossed" in the adjoining cham-
ber to decide who would serve.
The first case was one in which
two boys were charged with play-
ing pitch and toss. They were
admonished and discharged.

STAMP TALK.

MAKING MALAYA KNOWN TO COLLECTORS.

THE TIGER.

The tiger on the Malayan postage stamps has done much to make the Federated Malay States widely known to generations of young people, writes a correspondent from Britain. A remarkable instance of this was afforded in a competition recently held at the Taunton School Philatelic Society, the results of which are published in the June number of the Stamp Lover which is the organ of the Junior Philatelic Society of London.

Part of the competition consisted in giving replies to questions as to what stamps bore certain designs. The largest number of correct replies was given for the tiger. Twelve out of the thirteen young competitors knew that the tiger was the symbol of the F.M.S. stamps.

A PHILATELIST KING.

Events in Roumania have been watched with special interest by philatelists since the death of King Ferdinand. As a kingdom it has a year to go before attaining its jubilee, and preparations were already afoot to mark this anniversary next year with a special stamp issue. The dramatic return of Carol Carolan as King Charles II. will involve a revision of the designs for the jubilee series, and also various changes in the ordinary postage stamps, which at present bear an attractive portrait of the boy King Michael in a simple white blouse with turn down collar and a silk tie.

The Roumanian stamps cover a very wide range of interest and appeal to collectors of all classes. They fall into three great periods. The first stamps of the Danubian Principality, Moldavia and Wallachia 1858-1865 can only be copied with by the wealthy collectors, for they include some of the most costly stamps in the world. The circular Moldavian "bull's" of 1858 continue to soar in value. The present prices range as follows:

	Unused.	Used.
27 paras, black on rose	£1,000	£250
54 paras, blue on green	£120	£80
81 paras, blue on blue	£750	£1,000
108 paras, blue on pink	£500	£175

The second period begins with the Cuza issue (1865) after the union of the provinces under that Prince, and ends with the elevation of the country to the status of a kingdom in 1881. While not so exclusive in the matter of costly rarities the period offers a great field for the complicated studies in which advanced philatelists delight. There was only the one Cuza issue in 1865; his deposition and the election of Prince Charles I. to the Throne came in 1866, and from August 1, 1866, onwards the stamps trace the features of that Prince from early manhood to ripe old age. The most interesting stamps of this period are the lithographed issues, locally produced in Bucharest, and presenting a good deal of highly technical philatelic variety.

"Carmen Sylva." The third period is one in which every collector may share, for although it covers an immense range of stamps issued from 1880 to the present day, the great majority of them are easily accessible. Charles I. continued to be pictured on them for almost thirty-nine years, until 1919, although the late King Ferdinand had succeeded to the Throne in 1914. This period also embraces an attractive range of commemorative issues, some charming charity series initiated by, and some of them depicting, "Carmen Sylva," also war and aviation stamps.

The new King is a philatelist, as was his father, and he also inherited the collection on which King Ferdinand devoted much of his time in the long period of his last illness. Prince Charles took an active interest in the International Philatelic Exhibition at Monaco two years ago. His grandfather, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, or, as he then was, Duke of Edinburgh, was one of the great collectors of an earlier generation, and was honorary president of the London Philatelic Society when King George as Duke of York joined the society in 1893.

New Uruguay Issue. An elaborate set of stamps has been ordered by the Uruguayan Government to celebrate the centenary of the country's independence. The major portion is being printed by two firms in London, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., each of whom are producing seven denominations; the remaining two values are being handled by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. They are expected to be ready for issue about August 25 next.

The values in the series, designs,

WATER SUPPLY.

VERY SLIGHT DECREASES IN A WEEK.

CONSUMPTION AGAIN UP.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on Monday, July 7, amounted to 1,149.57 million gallons, showing a decrease of 6.24 million gallons during the past week. The amount collected from streams was 47.88 million gallons. The week's consumption amounted to 76.57 million gallons which included 21.76 million gallons from the Shing Mun supply.

Position in Kowloon. The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on Monday, July 7, amounted to 387.43 million gallons, showing a decrease of 8.36 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 32.52 million gallons, not including Hong Kong supplies and 1.86 million gallons supplied to water boats at Laichikok.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 47.78 million gallons.

Storage.

The following shows the amount in storage (million gallons) on the dates named:

	Hong Kong	Mainland
Apr. 22	326.38	136.61
May 6	311.72	121.65
June 3	237.90	87.96
July 7	192.75	80.51
Aug. 17	157.79	108.52
Sept. 5	1,251.86	438.58
Oct. 7	1,378.13	497.90
Nov. 4	1,880.13	514.98
Dec. 2	1,699.58	514.64
Jan. 2	1,514.80	496.54

	Hong Kong	Mainland
Jan. 6	1,279.77	458.50
" 13	1,235.50	450.51
" 20	1,188.37	438.87
" 27	1,145.65	432.83
Feb. 3	1,097.85	430.14
" 10	1,054.18	424.30
" 17	1,011.11	419.80
" 24	964.42	406.65
Mar. 3	916.10	392.64
" 10	872.86	388.88
" 17	826.17	376.50
" 24	792.10	379.37
Apr. 7	771.69	420.65
" 14	744.71	428.06
" 21	709.37	410.74
" 28	671.16	395.58
May 5	644.57	388.41
" 12	608.86	365.90
" 19	554.57	364.98
" 26	540.04	346.16
June 2	626.19	324.39
" 9	601.17	293.48
" 16	598.68	335.05
" 23	1,158.87	378.83
" 30	1,132.80	397.94
July 7	1,156.40	395.79
" 14	1,149.47	387.43

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Consumption.

The following figures show the weekly consumption (million gallons) on the dates mentioned:

	Hong Kong	Mainland
Apr. 22	37.56	30.76
May 6	33.03	27.17
June 3	27.48	24.86
July 7	27.21	11.08
Aug. 17	27.21	20.71
Sept. 5	25.28	22.38
Oct. 7	31.85	25.17
Nov. 4	50.86	27.62
Dec. 2	58.41	28.67
Jan. 2	54.90	26.70
Jan. 6	54.22	26.81
" 13	49.90	26.54

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

Lowest for 1929 in Kowloon.

Lowest for 1929 in Island.

LEPROSY PROBLEM.

QUESTIONS AT THE SANITARY BOARD.

OFFICIAL REPLIES.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, a number of questions relating to leprosy were asked by Mr. M. K. Lo.

The following is the complete list of Mr. Lo's questions and answers by the head of the Sanitary Department:

Q.—Has any asylum been established in the Colony for the segregation and treatment of lepers under Section 2 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1910?

A.—No.

Q.—If not, how are lepers found within the Colony dealt with, if—

(a) They are British subjects or permanent residents of the Colony?

(b) They do not come within either of the above categories?

A.—(a) A few British subjects have been treated in hospital.

(b) Chinese subjects are removed by the police to Canton where they are handed over to the local police.

Q.—If lepers are sent out of the Colony, is it a fact that many of them return to the Colony whilst they remain uncured?

A.—It is not known what percentage of lepers return to the Colony but there have been cases of early return.

Q.—How many lepers were dealt with within the last ten years?

A.—Police records previous to 1922 have been destroyed; 237 lepers have been dealt with by the police from 1922 to June 1930.

Q.—Is it known whether there are, and if so approximately how many, lepers now in the Colony?

A.—There is nothing known definitely concerning the numbers, but it is estimated that the rate per 1,000 population cannot be less than one-fourth that of Kwangtung Province where it is said to be 1 per 1,000.

Q.—In view of the recent extensive medical researches into the cause and treatment of leprosy:—

(a) What is the latest theory as to its cause? In particular is sexual intercourse with a leper a chief factor in the causation of this disease? This disease being associated in the minds of the general public with immorality, is such a view justified by modern medical knowledge?

(b) Is it infectious?

(c) Is it contagious?

(d) Is it now a curable disease?

A.—(a) The disease is caused by the bacillus of Hansen propagating in tissues which are favourable for its growth. There is no proof that sexual intercourse is a factor of importance in the spread of the disease, and immorality has little or no bearing on the subject.

(b) It is considered to be infectious but in a mild degree—and healthy people who do not remain in close contact with lepers over considerable periods runs little risk of catching the disease.

(c) There is no proof that it is contagious to one who has no open lesion of the skin.

(d) It is curable in the same sense that tuberculosis is curable.

Q.—Are there any facilities provided in the Colony for the medical treatment and cure of leprosy? If not, does the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services consider that in the interests of public health in the Colony there should or should not be such facilities?

A.—Facilities for treatment are provided at the hospitals. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is in favour of Government making an arrangement with the authorities in charge of Shek Lung Leprosy settlement to take charge of lepers from Hong Kong.

The Chairman also said that the subject of leprosy was governed under Ordinance No. 54, 1910, and accordingly was not a subject for which the Board was responsible.

Question of Wells.

A minute by the President, relative to the proposed amendment of conditions for installing water closets in private premises, to the effect that the Board should use discretion in granting permission for the opening of wells, was carried. One of the former conditions stated that water from wells should be exclusively used for flushing purposes. The President explained that it has been known in one or two cases that well water could possibly serve other purposes besides that of flushing.

Supporting the President were Hon. Dr. A. E. Wellington (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services), Dr. G. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. Wong Kwong-tai, Mr. A. N. Chu, Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. J. Watson (Secretary).

SHADOWS BEFORE.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Entertainments.

To-day — Queen's Theatre.

"Happy Days." — Star Theatre.

"12 Miles Out," (matinee only); Nicola, the Magician, 9.15 p.m.

To-day — World Theatre.

"Red Dance." — Majestic Theatre.

To-day — Central Theatre.

"The Patriot." — Central Theatre.

To-day — Central Theatre.

"Cocoanuts." — Central Theatre.

Home Mails.

To-morrow—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Shidzuoka Maru); Outward for Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Canada), 10 a.m.

Sports.

See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Lammerts' Auction.

To-morrow—At Sales Room, Dundell Street, stamps, 5.15 p.m.

RADIO.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355 metres:—

6-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

7-9 p.m.—Evening European Programme of Victor Records.

"Faghiacci—Fantasy." — Victor Records.

"Hail Mary." — Victor Records.

"Dream of Love." — Victor Records.

"Turkish March." — Victor Records.

"Polonaise in E Major." — Victor Records.

"Beggat Student—Maiden." — Victor Records.

"Serenade." — Victor Records.

"Indian Love Call." — Victor Records.

"He's So Unusual." — Victor Records.

"I'd Do Anything For You." — Victor Records.

Gems from "Mignon." — Victor Records.

Gems from "Tales of Hoffman." — Victor Records.

"Bird Songs at Eventide." — Victor Records.

"The Little Silver Ring." — Victor Records.

"Mefistofele—Prologue." — Victor Records.

"Mefistofele—Prologue." — Victor Records.

"The Sweetest Girl." — Victor Records.

"Moon Light and Roses." — Victor Records.

"Could I." — Victor Records.

"Ramona." — Victor Records.

"Traviata"—Prelude to Act I. — Victor Records.

"Do You Know My Garden?" — Victor Records.

"No One Knows." — Victor Records.

"Hungarian Dance No. 5." — Victor Records.

"Hungarian Dance No. 6." — Victor Records.

"Indian Love Lyric." — Victor Records.

"Smilin' Through." — Victor Records.

"Sparkling Waters of Waikiki." — Victor Records.

"Blue Hawaii." — Victor Records.

Hilo Hawaiian Orchestra.

9 p.m.—Weather Report, Time and News Bulletin.

"Tannhauser"—Overture. — Victor Records.

Lee Blach and His Orchestra (68003-A).

Celebrity Concert.

Pianoforte Soloist: Mr. Harry Ore.

Violin Soloist: M. Derenewsky.

Accompanist: Mr. C. Dudley Bartlett.

(1) Pianoforte Solo: Sonata No. 23, 1st Movement (Beethoven).

(2) Violin Solo: (a) Liebeslied (Kreisler).

(b) Gavotte (Kreisler).

(3) Pianoforte Solo: (a) Two Etudes in A Flat (Chopin).

(b) Ballade in G Minor (Chopin).

(4) Violin Solo: (a) La Preceuse (Kreisler).

(b) Schon Rosmarin (Kreisler).

(5) Pianoforte Solo: (a) Bourree (Boch).

(b) Gavotte (Glazemoff).

(c) Norwegian Bridal Procession (Greig).

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

YOUNG EX-SOLDIER AND GIRL FOUND DEAD.

—London June 11.

Alfred Swaine (29), who was discharged from the Horse Artillery in India two years ago, was found shot dead in a field near York.

Nearby was the body of the 16-year-old daughter of a police sergeant.

It is alleged that Swaine, whose father is a retired major, was friendly with the girl but the attachment was opposed by the parents of both families.

The girl's father found the bodies.

A WEEK'S DISEASES.

During the week ended July 5 the following cases of diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health:—

Cases Deaths

Typhoid fever 5 1

Diphtheria 2 1

Influenza 8 8

Malaria 11 11

Tuberculosis 69 69

On July 7 one case of typhoid fever, and one case of small-pox were reported.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1930, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Prince Edward Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Area in Acres.
1.	Lot 1, Prince Edward Road.	1. 0. 0.	1.0000	1.0000
2.	Lot 2, Prince Edward Road.	1. 0. 0.	1.0000	1.0000

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 p. per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1930, at rate of 1/3 1/2 per Dollar.

</

LISLE THREAD HOSE

\$1.95 per pair.

EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD

with and without Clox,

NINON LISLE THREAD HOSE

With Lace Clox.

TENNIS SOCKS

in

Cotton, Cashmere and Silk.

All Colours and White.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SERVICE BY EXPERT HAIRDRESSERS

Grace

10 HOLIDAYS
10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HIGH CLASS LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
IN HYGIENIC SURROUNDINGS
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (1st Floor).
Service Dept. 1st Floor. P.O. Box 367.
Office: 2nd Floor. Phone 24077.
Principal—Miss Alice Shewin

STAR THEATRE

THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW EVER IN HONG KONG

TO-DAY

THE GREAT MAGICIAN

NICOLA

IN PERSON

With a Company of international mystifiers and variety artists

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS—MUSIC—MYSTERY—COMEDY

1,000 NOVELTIES 50 OF GORGEOUS

500 SURPRISES TONS SCENERY AND

150 STARTLING ILLUSIONS EQUIPMENT

A GORGEOUS REVUE OF INTERNATIONAL WONDERS.

THE MOST STUPENDOUS MAGICAL PRODUCTION ON EARTH.



GET RID OF THAT SKIN TROUBLE!

WHATEVER your skin trouble—be it eczema, dandruff, itching, or any other skin ailment—Zam-Buk is the only remedy that will cure it. It is a powerful skin cleanser and healer, and it will cure you of any skin trouble in a few days.

Zam-Buk is effective in chronic troubles like eczema, ulcers, and blood-poison where fatty ointments are useless. Pain is quickly ended by Zam-Buk. It kills disease germs, subdues swelling and inflammation, and grows new skin. Equally valuable for scalp sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, etc.

All chemists and druggists sell Zam-Buk in handy size boxes.

Zam-Buk
THE GREAT CURATIVE BALM

Sport Columns

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

Surprise Defeat of Yorkshire.

PLUCKY SOMERSET.

London, Yesterday. The surprise of the week-end programme was the defeat of Yorkshire at Sheffield by Surrey. The visitors batted first and scored 438-9, at which point the closure was applied and then they proceeded to dismiss Yorkshire twice, and had 22 runs in hand at the finish. This match had been set aside as Robinson's benefit game.

Lancashire consolidated their position by defeating Warwickshire at Birmingham, whilst Kent, another strong challenger for the honours, went down before Sussex at Folkestone. At Bath, Somerset pluckily replied to Northants' huge total of 457-8 by scoring 339 in the only drawn game in the county championship.

The Australians had to be content with a draw at Trent Bridge, finishing up with a lead of 223 with six wickets in hand. Kippax and McCabe were again prominent in the batting line, and Hurwood came out with the fine figures of 5-111 out of a total of 433.

Below are appended the most noteworthy feats accomplished in the programme of matches just concluded.

BATTING.

Bakerwell (Northants)	204
H. H. Lyon (Gloucester)	174
Storer (Derbyshire)	132
Whysall (Notts)	120
Woolley (Kent)	120
Parks, H. (Sussex)	105
Hearne (Middlesex)	105
Dunst (Surrey)	102
Leyland (Yorkshire)	98
Watson (Lancashire)	97
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire)	95
A. F. Kippax (Australians)	89
Pope (Essex)	87
A. Jackson (Australians)	79
S. McCabe (Australians)	79
S. G. U. Condliffe (Somerset)	77
Staples, S. (Notts)	72
V. Y. Richardson (Australians)	55

BOWLING.

Slater (Derbyshire)	8-46
Ryan (Gloucester)	8-53
Snary (Leicester)	8-53
Nichols (Essex)	8-53
Mercer (Gloucester)	8-55
Freeman (Kent)	8-66
Beveridge (Middlesex)	8-66
Macdonald (Lancashire)	8-72
Parker (Gloucester)	8-33
Langridge, J. (Sussex)	8-40
Mayer (Warwick)	8-66
Goddard (Gloucester)	8-79
Mitchell (Derbyshire)	8-79
Newman (Hampshire)	8-90
A. Hurwood (Australians)	8-111
J. C. White (Somerset)	8-159
Tate (Sussex)	8-41
Hearne (Middlesex)	8-58
H. G. Fender (Surrey)	8-71
Voce (Notts)	8-86

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

At the Oval—Gentlemen v. Players.
At Folkestone—Kent v. Middlesex.
At Brighton—Sussex v. Gloucestershire.
At Edgbaston—Warwickshire v. Notts.
At Southampton—Hampshire v. Essex.
At Bath—Somerset v. Yorkshire.
At Northampton—Northamptonshire v. Worcestershire.
At Cardiff—Glamorgan v. Leicestershire.

SCORES AT A GLANCE.

Drawn.
Australians: 296 and 360-4.
Notts: 433.
Essex won by 178 runs.
Essex: 218 and 145.
Glamorgan: 119 and 67.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	W.	L.	Runs	Pts.
Lancashire	15	7	0	2	5	1	85
Notts	14	6	1	4	2	1	78
Kent	15	8	2	1	0	1	77
Gloucestershire	14	6	2	0	4	0	76
Yorkshire	13	7	2	2	4	0	76
Derbyshire	15	6	4	2	2	1	68
Surrey	15	2	1	7	4	1	67
Sussex	15	5	2	3	4	0	67
Essex	14	6	3	3	3	0	64
Leicestershire	14	4	3	7	3	0	56
Worcestershire	15	4	3	7	3	0	55
Warwickshire	15	2	5	6	3	0	50
Glamorgan	14	3	6	4	1	0	47
Northamptonshire	14	3	6	2	1	1	41
Hampshire	15	3	6	0	4	0	38
Middlesex	15	0	7	1	5	12	28
Somerset	15	0	9	3	1	10	18

The system of scoring is as follows: 8 points for an out-right win; 5 points for a win on first innings; 4 points for a win on second innings; 3 points for a draw; 2 points for a loss on first innings; 1 point for a loss on second innings.

OPERATION TO TEST CRICKETER.

AUSSIES' MISFORTUNE.

London, Yesterday. A. G. Fairfax, the Australian Test cricketer, underwent an operation this morning for an abscess. This will cause his exclusion from the Australian XI for the Test match at Leeds on Friday, July 11.—Reuter.

In the two Test matches played Fairfax has the following figures—

	Inns.	Runs	Highest score	Aver.
Batting.	3	48	20*	24.00
Bowling	0	17	247	8

H.K.F.A. COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association Council last night, the following Committees were appointed for the coming year:—

Appeal Board.—Mr. R. M. Dyer, C.B.E., (President) and Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Vice-Presidents).

Emergency Committee.—Messrs. R. K. Duncan, H. K. Lee and H. M. McTavish.

Referee's Committee.—Messrs. G. T. May, T. G. Stokes, and J. W. Baldwin.

League Management Committee.—Messrs. G. T. May, H. M. McTavish, T. G. Stokes, A. Goldenberg, and Wong Ka-tsun.

Mr. J. Ormiston (Chairman) welcomed the following newcomers to the Council:—Commander E. G. Morris; Captain Deakin, who replaces the Rev. Mr. Riley, who resigned on account of his health; and Messrs. A. Goldenberg, J. W. Baldwin and Wong Ka-tsun.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were appointed Treasurers.

BASEBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES IN UNITED STATES.

New York, Yesterday. The results of the National Baseball League matches, played to-day, are as follows:—

Boston beat Brooklyn 4-1. Philadelphia beat New York 8-1. Pittsburgh beat St. Louis 10-5.

American League. The results of the American League games are:—

Philadelphia beat New York 4-0. New York beat Philadelphia 9-4. Washington beat Boston 6-5. Cleveland beat St. Louis 12-6. Chicago beat Detroit 3-2.

—Reuter's American Service.

Gloucester won by 241 runs. Gloucester: 394 and 207-8 dec. Hampshire: 231 and 129.

Surrey won by an innings and 22 runs. Surrey: 438-9 dec. Yorkshire: 206 and 210.

Sussex won by two wickets. Kent: 297 and 163. Sussex: 159 and 302-8.

Leicester won by 30 runs. Leicester: 262 and 190. Middlesex: 300 and 122.

Lancashire won by seven wickets. Warwick: 217 and 278. Lancs.: 366 and 132-3.

Derby won by an innings and 13 runs. Derby: 434-6 dec. Worcester: 211 and 210.

Northants: 467-8 dec. and 89-8 dec. Somerset: 339 and 50-4.

—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S GAMES.

SECOND DIVISION SHOCKS.

(By "Short Head.")

In the First Division on Saturday only one surprise was created, the Kowloon Dock R.C. going down on their own ground by the K.C.C. In the Second Division the joint leaders, the K.B.G.C. and the C.S.C.C. were both beaten on their own grounds by the C.C.C. and the Yacht Club, respectively.

Police R.C. v. Civil Service. On the first rink Post was opposed to Grimmit, but opened badly, scoring a 2 on the second head and 3 on the seventh head, the total against him on the 14th head being 19-5. Each side scored a single, and Post scored a single on each of the last five heads, thus losing by 20-11.

The highest score on one head for each side was a 3. West was opposed to Gregory and was down 11-3 at the eighth head. He then scored a 2 and a couple of singles, but Gregory increased his lead to 19-7 at the 14th head. A single for West was followed by a trio of 2's for Gregory, who then led by 25-8. West collected a 7 on the 19th head, followed by a couple of singles for Gregory, who won the game by 27-15.

Hargreaves was drawn against Oswick, the latter collecting 12 shots on the first five heads, including a 5. At the 11th head Oswick led by 16-5, but Hargreaves monopolised the next five heads and reduced the margin to 16-11. A 3 for Oswick was followed by a single and a 2 for Hargreaves, and the last two heads gave Oswick a couple of singles. The result was a win for Oswick by 21-14.

Kowloon Dock R.C. v. K.C.C. The K.C.C. won by 76-60.

Gray was opposed to Fraser, whom he led at the fifteenth head by 20-11 and then fell completely away, the last six heads going to Fraser, including a couple of 6's. Fraser won by 32-20.

Lapsley was drawn against Silkstone, and the scoring was low and generally fairly even throughout, the visitors just winning by 20-14.

Cullen was opposed to Lyal and here, again, only a few shots separated the teams throughout, the verdict ultimately going to Cullen by 26-24.

C.C.C. v. K.B.G.C. The C.C.C. won by 75-43.

On the first rink Omar was drawn against Guy and the scoring was exceptionally low, being only 12-9 in favour of Omar at the 16th head. Omar scored a couple of singles and a couple of 3's and the last head gave Guy 4—the highest score of the game. Omar won by 20-13.

Basa was opposed to Holland, the latter scoring on the first three heads and Basa on the next three heads. On the seventh head Holland led by 9-5, but Basa took the next five heads and led by 18-9. Holland collected on five out of the next six heads, reducing the lead against him to 21-17. Then Basa got a single, a 3 and a 5, winning the game by 30-17. Basa had a couple of 5's and a 4 during the game, whilst Holland's highest score was a 4 on the third head.

The game between Bradbury and McTavish was remarkably close up to the seventeenth head. The scores were level at the seventh and tenth heads, and at the 17th head Bradbury led by only 14-13. The visitors then fell away and Bradbury scored 4, 2, 2, and 3, thus winning by 25-13.

Taikoo R.C. v. Club de Recreo. The Taikoo R.C. won by 61-47.

Wotherspoon was pitted against Luz and opened with a 4, but at the fifth head the scores were 7 all. Thanks to another 4 Wotherspoon led by 14-8 at the ninth head, but Luz had reduced the margin to 14-13 at the 12th head. Luz, however, scored only a couple of singles and a 2 thereafter, and Wotherspoon won by 25-17.

Ferguson had easily the best of exchanges against Marques after the scores were 4 all at the fifth head. Ferguson led by 11-7 at the tenth head, 18-8 at the fifteenth head, and ran out winner by 22-11. Marques scored on only six heads.

Wallace had a good tussle with Ribeiro, first one side and then the other taking the lead. At the fifth head, Ferguson led by 6-3. Ribeiro led by 12-9 at the tenth head and by 18-13 at the fifteenth head, and eventually he won by 16-13. The highest score was a 4 for Ribeiro at the tenth head.

Division II. K.B.G.C. v. Craigengower C.C. The C.C.C. won by 78-38.

On the first rink Gill (C.C.C.) was opposed to Roylance and led by

11-5 at the ninth head. Roylance took the lead (18-11) at the fourteenth head, but scored only a single thereafter, and Gill won by 23-14. Gill had a couple of 4's. Phillips (K.B.G.C.) was opposed to Cavanagh, who led 18-1 at the ninth head. At the nineteenth head Gill had increased his lead to 30-7 and eventually won by 36-12. Each side had a 4.

Drake (K.B.G.C.) was drawn against Carr, the latter leading by 18-5 at the fourteenth head. He scored only a couple of singles thereafter, but won the game by 20-12. His score included a 5 and a 4.

Civil Service C.C. v. Yacht Club. The Yacht Club won by 64-62.

Archibald (C.S.C.C.) was opposed to Chapman's rink and led by 12-5 at the ninth head, but Chapman's team took the lead (14-13) at the fourteenth head. The latter scored only a couple of singles thereafter and Archibald won by 22-16. Archibald had a couple of 4's and Chapman one 4.

Haynes (C.S.C.C.) was drawn against Macfarlane and the game was a real ding-dong affair, there being never more than three shots difference. At the nineteenth head the scores were 13 all, after which Macfarlane got a three and Haynes a single, the final score being 16-14 in Macfarlane's favour.

W. E. Hollands (C.S.C.C.) was opposed to Shields. The score was 8 all at the seventh head, but at the

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Lawn Tennis—To-day—"C" Division—University v. South China, Nippon Club v. Chinese R.C.; Mixed Doubles—Chinese R.C. v. United Services, Ladies' R.C. v. University.

Lawn Bowls—Saturday—Division I.—Civil Service v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Police v. Craigengower, Kowloon Dock v. Recreo, Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo; Division II.—Craigengower v. Civil Service, Taikoo v. Hong Kong Electric, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Yacht Club, Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.

Water Polo—To-day—Division I.—Somerset v. Chinese Athletic; Division II.—Somerset v. University.

Friday—Division I.—V.R.C. v. Chinese Bathing Club; Division II.—Fukien Club v. V.R.C.

Racing—September 27—Seventh Extra Race Meeting. October 10 and 11—Eighth Extra Race Meeting.

HOME

Cricket—To-day—Oxford v. Cambridge.

July 11-15—Third Test Match, Leeds.

July 25-29—Fourth Test Match, Manchester.

Racing—July 18—Eclipse Stakes, Sandown.

July 29—Stewards' Cup, Goodwood.

July 30—Goodwood Stakes, Goodwood.

July 31—Goodwood Cup, Goodwood.

tenth head Shields led by 16-9. At the 16th head his lead was reduced to 17-15, but he ran out winner by 22-16. Each side had a 4.

Club de Recreo v. Taikoo R.C. Taikoo R.C. won by 71-65.

Silva was opposed to McKechnie and very heavy scoring was witnessed. McKechnie led by 9-0 on the fourth head, 18-9 at the tenth head, and 26-15 at the 16th head. Then Silva scored 6 and 4, to which McKechnie replied with 4 and 1. McKechnie thus won by 31-25. McKechnie had three 4's and Silva had a 6, a 5, and two 4's.

Basto, who was drawn against Munro, could score only on eight heads, including a 5 and a 2, all the rest being singles. He actually led at the eighth head, but was outplayed and Munro, whose score included two 5's and a 4, won by 31-13.

Alves outclassed Walmsley, who scored on only five heads, and was beaten by 27-9. The highest score was a 4 for Alves on the last head.

K.C.C. v. Electric R.C. The Electric R.C. won by 66-57.

Labrum had Duckworth as opponent, the latter leading 12-2 at the seventh head. Labrum then scored 7, 3, 3, 2, and 3, making the score in his favour 20-12. He scored on only a couple of singles thereafter, but won the game by 22-21. Duckworth's highest score was a 4.

Blackburn was opposed to Muskett, and the scoring was very low and even up to the tenth head, when Muskett led by 7-4. Blackburn's men fell away, scoring on only three more heads, and Muskett won by 22-11.

Jack, playing against Paul, open-

SPORTSMEN ALL!

NOVEL SEQUEL TO FOOTBALL FRACAS.

HOW PENANG DOES IT.

All's well that ends well. In an advertisement in the Penang papers peace is made between a few over-heated sportsmen by means of the following novel apology:

In connection with the Penang Ground Incident recently briefly reported in the local Press, we the undersigned, Yahaya bin Awang Osman, of the Post Office Recreation Club, and Samudin bin Shabudin of the Darul Ahsan Football Club, hereby tender to Messrs. Cheo Hock-boo, Cheo Hock-boon, Khoo Soo-keat, Khoo Soo-beng and Ng Kam-phoo and their relatives and such members of the Chinese community as are interested, our sincere apology for the consequences of our regrettable action.

And we agree to mark our regret by giving one public performance of a Chinese Wayang.

And further, Yahaya bin Awang Osman, will refrain from participating in any public game of football for a further month after the period of my official suspension is concluded.

We like this; especially the bit about the Wayang. Will Hong Kong please copy?

Honesty in ballyhoo is of vital importance in the boxing game. Give me a man with real colour and I will draw another million dollar gate—like Dorgan, Tex Rickard's publicity man.

ed with a 6, but the next few heads were more even. At the tenth head Jack led by 16-11 and at the 15th head by 23-15. He scored only one more single and won the game by 24-23. Beyond the 6 mentioned already Jack had one 4, and Paul had a couple of 4's.

RECORDS OF THE SKIPS.

Division I.

Luz (C. de R.)	W.	D.	L.
Bradbury (C.G.C.)	8	0	1
Wotherspoon (T.R.C.)	8	0	1
Fraser (K.C.C.)	7	0	2
Basa (C.C.C.)	6	1	2
Grimmitt (C.S.C.C.)	6	0	3
Gregory (C.S.C.C.)	5	0	2
Brawn (C.S.C.C.)	5	0	3
Lapsley (K.D.)	5	0	4
Wallace (T.R.C.)	5	0	4
West (P.R.C.)	4	1	4
Silkstone (K.C.C.)	4	0	5
Omar (C.C.C.)	4	0	5
Holland (K.B.G.C.)	3	1	4
Cullen (K.D.)	3	0	1
Ribeiro (C. de R.)	3	0	5
Guy (K.B.G.C.)	3	0	5
Johnston (K.D.)	2	0	3
Whibley (K.B.G.C.)	2	0	3
Marques (C. de R.)	2	0	4
Ferguson (T.R.C.)	2	0	4
Gow (K.B.G.C.)	1	0	0
Atkinson (K.D.)	1	0	0
Oswick (C.S.C.C.)	1	0	0
Goodman (K.D.)	1	0	1
Gibson (K.C.C.)	1	0	1
Mys (C.C.C.)	1	0	1
Drummond (K.D.)	1	0	3
Lyal (K.C.C.)	1	0	4
Greig (K.D.R.C.)	0	1	0
Mckelvie (K.D.)	0	0	1
Dick (P.R.C.)	0	0	1
McTavish (K.B.G.C.)	0	0	2
Yvanovich (C. de R.)	0	0	2
Hammert (K.C.C.)	0	1	4
Post (P.R.C.)	0	1	0
Barreiras (P.R.C.)	0	1	0

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—Cremor, President Madison, Itosaki Maru, Merlin, Hui Ning, Tsinan, Storviken, Tetsuzan Maru, Keinan Maru, and Kanchow.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
THURSDAY, JULY 10.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London, June 19)	Shidzuoka Maru
FRIDAY, JULY 11.	
Japan and Shanghai	Terukuni Maru
Australia and Manila	Tai Ping
SATURDAY, JULY 12.	
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, June 12)	Bengal Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, June 13)	Pres. Wilson
SUNDAY, JULY 13.	
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, June 12)	Kidderpore
MONDAY, JULY 14.	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., June 26)	Empress of Russia
U.S.A., Honolulu, Canada, Japan & Shanghai (San Francisco, June 20)	President Jackson
TUESDAY, JULY 15.	
Australia and Manila	Kaga Maru
Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux
THURSDAY, JULY 17.	
Japan	Montevideo Maru
FRIDAY, JULY 18.	
Japan and Shanghai	Morea

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.	
Manila	Nevada 3.30 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow	Fong Ning 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Empress of Canada (Due Vancouver, B.C., July 25 and *Europe via Siberia.)
THURSDAY, JULY 10.	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Monado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Hoihow	Kwangtung 10 a.m.
*Japan	Ixion 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Kutsang
Parcels	July 10, Noon.
Swatow	Letters 1 p.m.
Amoy	Hydrangea 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, JULY 11.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tsinan 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & *Europe via Marseilles	Haiching 1 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 13.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Terukuni Maru (Due Marseilles, Aug. 8.)
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & *Europe via Marseilles	Kingsau 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 14.	
Japan, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco	Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
Shanghai and *Europe via Siberia	Kuichow 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 15.	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Registration July 15, 1.45 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & *Europe via Marseilles	Letters 2.30 p.m.
K.P.O.	Empress of Russia 3.30 p.m.
Registration July 15, 1 p.m.	Pres. Jackson 4.30 p.m.
Letters 1 p.m.	
Manila	Hikawa Maru (Due Victoria, B.C., Aug. 6 and *Europe via Siberia.)
Manila	Registration July 15, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, *Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Letters July 16, 8.30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.	
Swatow	Hang Sang 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Kaga Maru 9.30 a.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

ENGLAND'S ATTACK SPELLS VICTORY.

Hopes Centred Around Larwood.

SIX BOWLERS.

(By "Second Slip.")

At last England have a reliable attack for the Test match at Leeds, consisting of Tate, Larwood, Geary, Tyldesley, Hammond and Leyland. The two last named are not first-class bowlers, but they are useful from the point of view of resting one of the shock bowlers, and also are able to keep the runs down.

Naturally the wicket has to be considered when choosing the opening bowlers, but I think that Larwood and Tate will open for England, and a lot may depend on Larwood's first two or three overs. He is a splendid shock bowler and can rest assured that Pomford will never be at his ease when facing him after the knock he received in the last series. He cannot, however, keep his pace up for long, but a short rest at intervals works wonders in restoring him to his original opening pace.

Tate certainly is not the bowler that he was, but he can be relied upon to get all the "kick" out of the pitch that is possible, and he provides an excellent foil for Larwood. Geary and Tyldesley, the change bowlers, are skillful exponents in their own particular class of bowling, and the former is deadly when he has found the "spot," as was seen in the first Test against the South Africans last season. If not as fast as Tate, Geary bowls a medium fast ball, which has a nasty habit of breaking back or shooting through beneath the bat, and when in form, he is a difficult bowler to score off.

Tyldesley did not affect the Australians in the first Test, but at Leeds he may quite possibly bring off a surprise with his slow, end to the casual spectator, unimpressive bowling. Though these bowlers will bear the brunt of the attack, Hammond and Leyland can also bowl if necessary. It is rumoured that the former, if he likes, can bowl as fast as any bowler in England, and his swinging deliveries might easily break up what might at the time appear to be a match-winning partnership. Leyland is a slow spin bowler, who has met with little success in the strong Yorkshire eleven, mainly because he has not been required to bowl.

If each in-coming batsman receives an over or two from Larwood and Tate on their arrival at the wickets, and they survive—well, Australia deserve to win the match!

A GIRL SPRINT.

Reports from overseas record surprising times returned by girl sprinters. Christine Dahn, of New South Wales, is credited with 10.9-10 sec. for 100 yards. Kinuya Hitomi, the Japanese "flyer," is said to have returned 10.4-5 sec.; and now there is Stella Walsh, the Polish-American, who has on several occasions done 11 sec. dead, and who recently has added to her laurels by returning 26 sec. for 220 yards, which takes off a full 2.4-5 sec. from the previous women's furlong record in the United States.

Stella started life as "Miss Walsiewicz," but she became Walsh after emigrating to America from Poland with her father 17 years ago. She is nicknamed "Twentieth Century Stella," because American athletic "fans" say she is nearly as fast and fully as reliable as the famous "Twentieth Century Limited" train. Last year the Cleveland Polish Society sent Stella Walsh on a "raid" to the land of her birth, where she "rounded up" some of the best of the Polish and Czech-Slovakian runners.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CRICKET.

Bedford Lose to M.C.C.

TONBRIDGE WIN.

*Indicates home club. Figures in parentheses denote number of wickets down. 4 Innings declared closed.

Ardingly College, 121 (Pearson 43); Cranbrook, 80 (Whole 31, Mason 5 for 25).

Beumont College, 144 (Hewett 67); K.C.S. Wimbledon, 69 (Dawood 6 for 2, Hewett 4 for 19).

Bedford Modern School, 125 (7); K.E.S., Birmingham, 101 (Rainbow 50 not out).

Butterflies, 311 (8); Charterhouse, 157 (5) (Eccles 72).

Clifton College, 279 and 86 (2); Rugby School, 216 and 46 (Keun 5 for 27).

Dover College, 145; Merchant Taylors' School, 145.

Downside School, 292 (6); O'Connor 93, Gibson 65; Blundell's School, 208 (6) (Taylor 68, Sanders 68).

Epsom College, 267 (9) (Hunt 130, Jarcho 3 for 24); Brighton College, 146 (2) Maxwell 53, Jarcho 52 not out, Bentley 2 for 50).

Eton College, 240 (6) (Hogg 60); Liverpool, 135 (5).

Forest School, 124 (Dennis 23); Chigwell School, 44 (Belle 6 for 6, and 43-6).

Hornsey, 243 (7) (Adlard 85, Whitehead 74, Clarke 48, Hayles 5 for 53); Highgate School, 99 (Westerly 14, Clarke 4 for 23, Atkinson 6 for 12).

Incogniti 143; St. Paul's School, 101.

Kings School (Ely), 136 (4); Chatteris, 102 (Wilkinson 8 for 52).

Kingwood School, 170 (6); Downside School II, 135 (9).

Lancing College, 253 and 137; Tonbridge School 190 (Leach 59) and 201 (2) (Leach 70).

M.C.C., 155 (10) (Taylor 49, Dods 36, Trevor 31 not out); Bedford School, 114 (Wise 23, Cocks 23, Trail 26, Powell 9 for 49).

O. M. Taylor's IV, 155 (Hodgson 61); Merchant Taylors School IV, 33.

Radley College, 252 (Kitchener 84) and 134 (Mermagen 5 for 29); Sherborne School, 236 (Brown 96) and 133 for 8.

R. M. A. Woolwich III, 115; Sutton Valence School, 106 (6).

Royal Marines, 132; King's School, Rochester, 76.

St. John's School (Leatherhead), 131 (7) (Farnfield 32, Iverson 31, Henderson 24, Surfleet 6 for 45); U.C.S., 118 (Witteridge 24, Farnfield 4 for 40, Henderson 8 for 15).

Stowe School, 257 (5) (Kemp 87, Rowland 69, Dillon 51 not out); Zingari, 130 (De Havilland 7 for 58).

Trent College, 186 (Barker 71, Swain 34, Gaunt 4 for 42); Craven Gentlemen, 119 (Crowther 31, Felton 6 for 47, Walker 4 for 49).

Wellington College, 260 (Freeland 78, Hope 60); Incogniti, 137.

Wellington College (Som.), 142; Somerset Stragglers, 136.

Wolverhampton, 179; Repton School, 160.

Wrekin College, 137 (Eaven 47, MacGregor 23 not out); Bromsgrove School, 89 (Griffiths 8 for 40).

SWIMMING.

HANDBOOK OF AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

The China Mail has received from the Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association a copy of the Handbook for 1930, which has many features of great interest to the sport. It gives a list of officials, secretaries and addresses, Association rules, regulations governing the water polo League, rules of water polo, hints for referees, championships (swimming) and fixtures (water polo).

Have You Heard?—

The fellow with simple musical tastes said to his dinner partner, "I do like that Turkish patrol, don't you?"

She replied—"We found our car runs much better on the English kaimd."

Two dentists started business and got their premises painted. They affixed the usual warning—"Wet Paint."

During the night a local rival effaced the last letter of each word and the following morning amazed passers-by read the proclamation—"We Pain."

Lady (at theatre, to man in seat behind)—"I hope my hat is not worrying you."

The man—"It is worrying me a lot—my wife wants one like it."

In 1851 the Emperor Nicholas made a trip on the Nikolai Railway. The speed of the trains then did not exceed twenty-five versts an hour. Kleinmichel, the Minister of Commerce, was the first to travel at the rate of fifty versts, and told the Emperor so.

On his next journey the Tsar ordered the train to be driven at fifty versts. Instructions were given to the driver, but the train crawled along at its old slow speed. The Tsar was annoyed, and again gave orders; still the train went on as slowly as ever.

At last Nicholas ordered the driver to be brought before him, and asked him why he did not obey.

"Sire," said the driver, "we cannot drive any faster."

"But you drove Kleinmichel at fifty versts an hour?"

"Yes, sire, but it was very dangerous, and there are plenty of Kleinmichels in Russia, but only one Emperor."

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—

Bank wire 1/3

Bank, on demand 1/3

Bank, 4 months' sight 1/4 1/2

Credits, 4 months' sight 1/4 1/2

Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/4 1/2

On Paris—

On demand 77 1/2

Credits, 4 months' sight 84 1/2

On New York—

On demand 30 1/2

Credits, 60 days' sight 32

On Bombay—

Wire 84

On demand 84

On Calcutta—

Wire 84

On demand 84

On Singapore—

On demand 54

On Manila—

On demand 61

On Shanghai—

On demand Taels 82 1/2

Dollar 11 3/4 dis.

On Yokohama—

On demand 61 1/2

Silver (per oz.) 15 1/2

Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2% dis.

Copper Cash Nominal.

Copper Cents 3% prem.

Rate of Native Interest 4% p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 24% dis.

Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.

Paris 123.69

New York 4.86 19/82

Brussels 34.82

Geneva 25.055

Amsterdam 12.09 1/4

Milan 92.91

Berlin 20.405

Stockholm 18.10

Copenhagen 18.16

Vienna 34.445

Prague 164

Helsingfors 193 1/2

Madrid 41.75

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 9th July, 1930.

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Non	Pls.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank ...	...	1510	1510	...	Dec.	(Final 24 s/c 1929) Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank ...	17 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	(Final 7 1/2 s/c 1929) Feb. 24, 30
Mercantile Bk., Ltd. ...	...	...	38 1/2	...	Dec.	(Final 2 1/2 s/c 1929) Apr. 2, 30
Bank of Asia ...	...	...	121	...	Dec.	(Final 2 1/2 s/c 1929) Apr. 2, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins. ...	340	...	...	...	Dec.	(Final 27 s/c 1929) May 16, 30
Union Ins. ...	...	140	442 1/2	46 1/2	Dec.	(Final 11 s/c 1929) May 16, 30
China Underwriters ...	2 1/2	2.65	...	...	Dec.	(Final 10 s/c 1929) May 16, 30
China Fire Ins. ...	400	...	...	...	Dec.	(Final 20 s/c 1929) May 16, 30
H. K. Fire Ins. ...	...	...	350	...	Dec.	(Final 10 s/c 1929) Mar. 26, 30
Shipping.						
Douglases ...	...	...	24	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929 ...
H. K. Steamboats ...	34 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1929 ...
Indo-China (Pref.) ...	...	...	43	...	Dec.	(12 1/2 cts. 2 1/2 on preferred for 1924 and 1925) Mar. 4, 30
Shell Transports ...	...	...	10	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1921 ...
Union Waterboats ...	...	...	77 1/2	...	Dec.	(Final 37 s/c 1929) Pending
Mining.						
Benguet ...	...	...	8 1/2	...	Dec.	Interim 15 cents on n/c 1929 ...
Kailan Mining Ad. ...	...	...	39 3/8	...	June	(Interim 1/2 free 17 1/2 cts. for 1928) Apr. - 30
Langkat ...	...	...	9	...	Oct.	T. 0.81 for year 31-30-29 June - 30
Shai Exploration ...	1.50	...	...	...	Dec.	None May 8, 30
Loans ...	...	...	...	...	Dec.	Interim T. 0.25 a/c 1930 ...
Rails ...	33 1/2	...	...	...	Mar.	Final 1/8 a/c year 31-3-30 July 1, 30
Tonkin Mines ...	...	...	21 1/2	...	Dec.	Interim 1/4 a/c less tax June 19, 30
Docks, Wharves, &c.						
H. K. & K. Wharves ...	171	170	...	...	Dec.	\$0 for 1929 ...
H. K. & W. Docks ...	...	...	39	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1921 ...
China Provident ...	5.40	...	6,300	40	...	Last dividend for 1921 ...
Hongkong ...	265	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 12 a/c 1929 ...
N. Engineering ...	...	...	7 1/2	...	Dec.	T. 0.50 for 1929 ...
Shanghai Docks ...	...	...	124	...	Apr.	T. 7.50 for year 30-4-29 Feb. 25, 30
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons ...	11	111/65	...	...	Dec.	(Final T. 2 a/c 1929) Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton ...	...	...	78	...	Apr. and Oct.	(T. 3.25 and 1/2 for half year T. 2.34 new) 30-4-30 May 28, 30
Zoong Singa ...	...	...	9	...	June	T. 0.40 for year 30-4-29 Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.						
H.K. & S. Hotels ...	11 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	50 cents for 1929 ...
H. K. Lands ...	82	...	81.83	...	Dec.	Final 82 a/c 1929 ...
Shanghai Lands ...	285	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 6 a/c 1929 ...
Humphreys ...	16 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	80 cents for 1929 ...
H. K. Realities ...	0.60	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 20 cents a/c 1929 ...
Chinese Estates ...	...	...	93	...	Feb.	\$4 for year 28-2-29 June 5, 29
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways ...	20.80	20	...	...	Dec.	Final 60 cents a/c 1929 ...
Peak Tram (old) ...	12 1/2	...	...	...	Apr.	(30 cts. on old) for year 30-4-30 Mar. 18, 30
Star Ferry ...	84	...	...	...	Dec.	\$1 for 1929 ...
China Light (old) ...	26.00	27 1/2	...	...	Sept.	Int. 21 cts. a/c yr. 30-8-30 June 10, 30
H. K. Electric ...	78	77.78	...	...	Dec.	\$2.50 for 1929 ...
Macao ...	...	...	33	...	Dec.	...
Sandakan Light ...	11	...	...	...	June	None ...
H. K. Telephones ...	22 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	Final 10 cents (4 cents) 1/2 c 1929 ...
China Bus ...	18 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.50 for 1929 ...
S'pore Traction (Ord. p/f) ...	10 1/2	...	18 1/2	...	Sept.	1 1/2 on preference shares Subject to income tax. Feb. 6, 30
Industrial.						
China Sugars ...	1	...	...	...	...	In Liquidation. ...
Malayan Sugars ...	...	...	27	...	Dec.	P. 3 for 1924 ...
Cald. Magg. Ord. ...	...	...	11 1/2	...	Dec.	(T. 0.80 for 1923) 7 months 1929 ...
Canton Ice ...	...	...	9 1/2	...	July	None ...
Cements (comb.) ...	10	10.15	10	...	Dec.	(30 cents on old) for 1929 ...
H. H. K. Ropes ...	11	11 1/2	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1924 ...
United Asbestos ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms ...	14.70	14.00	24.80	...	Dec.	\$1.50 for 1929 ...
Watsons ...	12 1/2	...	...	...	Oct.	70 cents for year 30-4-29 ...
Der A Wings ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lane Crawford ...	...	...	3.85	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 28-2-29 ...
Mackintosh ...	18	...	...	...	Feb.	\$2 for year 28-2-29 ...
Sinacres ...	...	...	11.80	...	...	...
Wm. Powells ...	...	...	2.85	...	Feb.	25 cents for year 28-2-29 ...
Miscellaneous.						
H.K. Amusement ...	36 1/2	...	...	...	Mar.	(22 1/2 on Preferred for year 30-20 on Preferred) 31-2-29 ...
H. K. Constructions ...	...	...	1.90	...	Dec.	None ...
Ind. G.S. Bonds ...	68 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
H. K. Govt. Loans ...	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Ch. Entertainment ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai 1/5 %						
Hong Kong 1/3						
Yokohama 2/0 13/32						
Silver Spot 15%						
Silver Forward 15 11/16						
—British Wireless Service.						

ITALY'S "DEVIL ISLAND."

250 Political Deportees Content at Lipari.

MODEL COLONY.

Thomas H. Morgan, Rome manager of the United Press, was assigned by the United Press to investigate the conditions of Mussolini's political deportees on the island of Lipari, off the Sicilian coast. Morgan succeeded in reaching the island. This is the first time that an American newspaperman has ever been permitted to set foot on the mystic soil. Morgan was accorded complete freedom to talk with all the deportees, visit their houses and even eat his meals with them. The following is the first of two articles:

Lipari, Lipari Island, June 2. "I must say in all fairness that life here is not infernal and that this is not the devil's island it has been portrayed," said Doctor Carlo Silvestri, former political editor of Milan, irreconcilable opponent of Fascism and a political exile on this island, to the United Press correspondent in the presence of fifty other political deportees in the deportees' library where they had gathered to tell the United Press their story.

All agreed that the deportee colony was administered satisfactorily and without complaint on their part until the escape of Nitti, Roselli and Lussu, last July, but that following the flight, new restrictions had been placed upon them and they principally objected to the night patrol to ascertain their presence and the limitation of the area in which they were allowed to circulate.

To Prevent Escapes.

Your correspondent later asked Dr. Giovanni Console, commissioner of police and governor of the colony, about these restrictions and he replied, "Both restrictions were imposed to prevent further escapes."

The above is a general summing up of the two points of view. What follows is a general outline of what your correspondent found.

Lipari is a most picturesque island resembling the beauty of Capri and about four times as big. The town of Lipari where the deportees are confined has a population of 13,000. The deportees can circulate freely in day time within the city and a short distance beyond the city limits.

Live With Families.

There are 250 deportees, all political. Sixty live in barracks provided by the Government, newly constructed and provided with modern sanitary arrangements. The remainder live in either houses or rooms in the town which they rent themselves. Fifty live with their families whom they have brought with them from the mainland. Since the colony was established three years ago, thirty have married local girls.

There are twelve in business and have set up stores selling clothing, grocery and other commodities. One of the cafes is owned by a deportee. Another has a tailor shop. One has an exporting office, sending wine, fruit and pumice stone, the products of the island, to the mainland. One deportee, a former communist, is the porter of the principal hotel while another is the engineer at the power house. This work is regularly paid and has nothing whatsoever to do with the serving of their sentence, as all deportees are free to exercise any work or profession so long as they comply with the discipline of the administration. The dentist, of the island, probably the only one who ever settled there is Dr. Theodore Sardo, a deportee from Trieste. This assistant physician of the colony is also a deportee.

Get Daily Pension.

All deportees receive ten lire, about fifty cents in American money, every day. The correspondent attended the daily distribution of the day's free allowance. In return for this they are not required to do any work whatever. If they are lucky and have the inclination to get work, that is all clear again.

They must all be in at 9 o'clock at night. Patrols of the Fascist militia call at their various homes to check this. They make other visits during the night. The deportees must answer "Present!" to their call, by coming to the window and showing themselves. This is the feature they object to, because, they state, it disturbs their sleep. From 6 in the morning until 9 in the evening they can do as they please and do not have to report to the police except when they call at the barracks to collect their ten lire. Some are even exempted from this call and make their collection at the end of the week.

Health Superior.

Dr. Console has at his disposal two companies of Fascist militia under the command of Colonel Nicotri. The army armed

EXCITING NAVAL ENCOUNTER.

French Sailors Resist Irish Court Order.

London, May 28.

An exciting naval encounter between Irish Free State patrol men and French sailors occurred in Dunmore harbour near Waterford. It was started by the Irish patrol boat Mulrichu proceeding to strip three French trawlers of their fishing gear and lobster pots, in execution of the order of the Court confiscating them owing to the skippers not paying the fines imposed on them for illegal trawling in Free State waters.

The Frenchmen were overcome with anger, and as a seaman from the Mulrichu was conveying the last lot of lobster pots to the shore a motor launch from a French boat charged him. The seaman leapt to safety and the Frenchmen triumphantly recovered their pots.

The captain of the Mulrichu then blockaded the exit of the bay, whereupon the Frenchmen unsuccessfully tried to force a passage. The situation looked serious, so the Civic Guards, summoned from Waterford, sped to Dunmore by motor car, boarded the French trawlers and recaptured the pots and fishing gear, despite violent resistance.

The trouble ended with the captain of the patrol boat ordering the trawlers to depart.

MINISTERS NERVOUS.

GOVERNMENT AND IDLE BOGEY.

Government has weathered yet another storm, but it has not emerged unscathed from the Commons unemployment debate. With 1,700,000 now unemployed and the number expected to reach the 2,000,000 mark before the end of the year, there is reason for nervousness in Ministerial circles. The fact that the Prime Minister has assumed the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Committee on Unemployment is regarded as indicating Government's realisation of its weakness in handling a problem of such magnitude rather than fore-shadowing new drastic measures of relief. The rank and file of the Labour Party are strongly of the opinion that a solution of unemployment is impossible on the lines of negotiation with capitalists such as Mr. Thomas is pursuing. Hence the general impression that the crisis is only deferred. Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation and his speech in the unemployment debate undoubtedly created a new situation. Sir Oswald Mosley scored a great personal triumph and another effort will be made before long to induce Government to recast its unemployment policy. In addition to the threat from the Left wing, Government is also menaced by another awkward situation due to the Right wing or Trade Unionist section of the party demanding a repeal of the Trade Disputes Act of 1927. This would add still further to the confusion of politics, for the Liberals, with whom negotiations for a Liberal-Labourite co-operation are still alleged to be proceeding behind the scenes, are strongly opposed to the restoration of the old Trade Union rights of levy and mass picketing.

The central merit of the English, as a people and as stylists, consists in a broad, sane reasonableness. They are not keen thinkers; they are economical of logic and dialectic; but they see life steadily—though not too steadily—and have a large grasp of essential realities. They have a sense of measure and of justice.

The cardinal defect of the Scots is that they are apt to be seized by some chimera, or some chain of imagery or argument, and carried far out into howling deserts or roaring seas. This happened to nearly all the "highfliers" of the 17th century; and, naturally, it affected their style, which is for the most part intolerable, reaching its nadir in Samuel Rutherford. It happened occasionally to Carlyle. When he takes to hyphenism and tub-thumping, this greatest of Scots writers becomes horribly like an educated Patrick Walker.

BURMA DISCOVERY.

630-CARAT BLUE SAPPHIRE.

Bombay, June 9. A 630-carat sapphire of rich cornflower blue colour has been discovered at Mogok, Upper Burma, in Pagoda Mine.

The rough gem weighs 930-carats, but several fragments themselves will be valuable when cut off. It is impossible to estimate the value, but in this connection it may be stated that a 1,000-carat sapphire found last August fetched £12,800, while a rough, 42-carat "peace" ruby, reduced to 24 carats, fetched £23,000.

force reaches 200 men. Patrols are established on the wharves and at the limits of the area in which the deportees are allowed to circulate. At night they patrol the streets, two by two. They are always armed with rifles.

The health of the colony is superb. The deportees all have the appearance of being well-fed since the daily allowance of ten lire is more than sufficient to keep them. Their general men is good. There were four sick cases in the hospital, which I visited.

Each deportee is supplied with one suit of civilian clothes a year as they can wear regular street garb. Shoes are also supplied them. Almost all of them go without hats, which is supposed to register their protest against deportation.—United Press.

SCOTTISH "STYLE"? INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE AND SCENERY.

(By the Looker-On.)

Glasgow, June 2.

Is there a distinctively Scottish "style" in literature—anything by which, in the absence of all other indications, one could tell whether a piece of prose was by an Englishman or a Scot?

It seems impossible that there can be. Style is partly individual, partly an unconscious imitation of what one has read and admired. It varies enormously from period to period, and within a country. What are the stylistic features common to Malory, Hooker, Browne, Sterne, Flaubert, Hazlitt, Thackeray, Meredith, in England; to Lover, Le Fanu, George Moore, "E", Liam O'Flaherty, in Ireland; to Knox, James Melville, Urquhart, Wodrow, Hume, Carlyle, Stevenson, in Scotland? All are merely personal variants of "English."

And English itself is merely one of a European family, deriving from Greece and Rome and the Romance and Teutonic tongues. Helne handles German as if it were French. Ste-Beuve handles French as if it were German. Everything bespeaks a common source of inspiration.

And yet I am certain that the Scots note which is so perceptible in music, in ballad and popular poetry, and in certain phases of painting, can be traced also in Scots prose.

English and Scots.

Knox was accused of being English, yet in his writings there is a mingling of grim factuality, of cold sententiousness, of half-farcal irony, of wild picturesqueness, of sudden passion and sudden pathos that is not to be matched in any English prose writer. In Melville's Diary there is a delightful and very Scots blending of humanness, kindness, erudition, humour and shrewd character-study. The keen sense of cadence and of haunting vividness which Knox and Melville display is shown by the egotistical Patrick Walker when he ceases his raucous ravings and passes to pure narrative or the expression of his own better self.

The central merit of the English, as a people and as stylists, consists in a broad, sane reasonableness. They are not keen thinkers; they are economical of logic and dialectic; but they see life steadily—though not too steadily—and have a large grasp of essential realities. They have a sense of measure and of justice.

The cardinal defect of the Scots is that they are apt to be seized by some chimera, or some chain of imagery or argument, and carried far out into howling deserts or roaring seas. This happened to nearly all the "highfliers" of the 17th century; and, naturally, it affected their style, which is for the most part intolerable, reaching its nadir in Samuel Rutherford. It happened occasionally to Carlyle. When he takes to hyphenism and tub-thumping, this greatest of Scots writers becomes horribly like an educated Patrick Walker.

Urquhart and Stevenson. "Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds." The Scot is by nature an artist. Or, to put it more accurately, artistry is the only thing that can save him from the worst of his intellectual vices. Having fewer of these, the Englishman is in less need of conscious artistry. He does not often employ it. He relies upon a faithful and just rendering of the truth of things. Consequently his work is sometimes languid, heavy, and formless.

Jacobson and Caroline England produced no prose works so effective, in their own way, as Sir Thomas Urquhart's. Urquhart deliberately exploited his own exuberance to artistic ends. His translation of Rabelais is a resounding triumph; it has the organic rhythm of a great original. Note, too, how he works a great climax in his extraordinary Life of the Admirable Crichton.

An artistry like that of Urquhart, but more widely and more critically selective, accounts for the greatness of Stevenson as a stylist. His dominant note—one of high sententiousness and gravely picturesque fancy, tempered by congenial fantasy and humour—is fundamentally Scottish, going back through the 18th century to the vernacular prose writers.

Two "weeklies" filled respectively by English and Scots writers would present an interesting contrast. The English weekly would show a mellowed wisdom, a sounder erudition, a saner humour, more delicate wit, and a higher average of style. The Scots weekly would show defective balance, and patches of wrong-headedness, prejudice, dullness, or even bad taste. But it would also show gleams of picturesqueness, of striking statement, of passion, vigour, pathos, fun, and sheer beauty. It would "catch the eye" more than the other.

Man and Nature. From my window I look out on a wide expanse of hill country. Often it is dull, featureless, depressing. Sometimes it is downright ugly. But all of a sudden the atmosphere changes. Delicate mist rises up from between the successive planes of fringed ridges; the hills are of dove-grey, faintly shot with blue. Or, of a morning, the whole vast landscape shimmers and sparkles with a beauty almost intolerable.

IMPROVEMENTS IN KUALA LUMPUR.

New Town Hall and Municipal Offices.

Kuala Lumpur, June 20.

At the request of the British Resident of Selangor, Mr. J. Lorne, Mr. R. P. Davis, Town Planning Superintendent, Kuala Lumpur, has prepared a draft lay-out for the development of the land lying between Club Road, and the new road formed on the old railway track, on the north or Residency side of Club Road.

The lay-out, which is of a purely tentative character, was laid before the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board on Wednesday and approved. It provides for the diversion of Swettenham Road at a point south of the railway bridge. Swettenham Road at this point will fork, one branch going to Club Road which it joins at right angles, opposite the Empire Hotel, the other joining the new road, which will be Residency Road, at right angles.

The large square plot of ground thus made available for development is proposed as a site for a new Town Hall, and for new Municipal Offices, the former to be on the new Residency Road, and the latter on the Club Road. Beyond, again, space is provided for a children's park and playground.—Malay Mail.

CHANG JAILED.

TROUBLES OF CHINESE PAPERMAN.

WIFE PROSTRATED.

Shanghai, June 21.

Mrs. Samuel H. Chang, wife of a Chinese newspaperman who was arrested by the local military authorities last Thursday, prostrated with anxiety for her husband's predicament, went this afternoon to the Shanghai arsenal, where Chang is in prison, but she was refused permission to communicate with him.

Mrs. Chang's maiden name was Ruth King. She is an American citizen, daughter of C. H. King, Chinese businessman of Salt Lake City, Utah, where her mother, sister and three brothers still reside.

One brother, Walter King, is employed by the Salt Lake Tribune. Mrs. Chang is a graduate of the University of Utah and holds a medical degree from Rush Medical College at Chicago. She also has received training at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, where she met her husband who was then a student in Haverford College.

Since their return to China, Chang has been engaged in newspaper work and she has been practising medicine in a local missionary hospital. Chang's brother, Sulee Chang, is connected with the World Peace Foundation in Boston.

Local foreign newspaper men have petitioned Chinese officials for Chang's release, asserting their unbelief that he was engaged in intrigue against the Nationalist Government. Thus, far the local military has not divulged the reason for Chang's arrest and continued incarceration.

Chang was a Government employee, serving the Government news agency here. He was arrested yesterday, charged with having connections with the Feng Yu-hsiang rebel faction. Chang was previously a member of the Feng Yu-hsiang group, when Feng was a member of the Nationalist Government, but it is not thought that he is affiliated with the northern cause.—Chicago Tribune Corr.

a wide expanse of hill country. Often it is dull, featureless, depressing. Sometimes it is downright ugly. But all of a sudden the atmosphere changes. Delicate mist rises up from between the successive planes of fringed ridges; the hills are of dove-grey, faintly shot with blue. Or, of a morning, the whole vast landscape shimmers and sparkles with a beauty almost intolerable.

Scots "style" is like that. It is largely the reflection of our country. Reading of what Irish writers, whose withers are unwrung, are making of our glorious Highlands, poisoned to us by their social distasters and anomalies, I have wondered what they would mean to native Scots writers, were they as integrally Scots as the fjord regions of Norway are Norwegian.

Arise, and, Moray, Jura and Mull—what visions await us there! But to try to seize those visions while the Highlands are in a state of economic paralysis and social servitude would, for a true Scot, be to "peep" and "potterise" upon his mother's grave. National style—carry it back to its source—is the expression of a right rhythmic relation between man and Nature, between a people and their native soil.

QUARREL LASTS 20 YEARS.

Brothers Who Ignored Each Other.

LONELY RICH MAN.

The fact that two brothers had not spoken to each other for 20 years and often passed each other in the street was stated at the inquest at Croydon on Percy Thomas, aged 72, a recluse, reported to be rich.

He was found dead at his home in Greenside-road, West Croydon, by police officers who forced an entry.

Vivian Thomas, a brother, of West Ashling, near Chichester, said that Percy Thomas was a retired chemist. His wife died when he was in Australia and was buried there. There were no children.

He lived alone in the house, which had six rooms. Mr. Vivian Thomas formerly lived in Croydon and last saw his brother about eighteen months ago.

Mr. E. C. Morey (deputy coroner): Were you on speaking terms with him?—No, not for the last twenty odd years. The last time I saw him I passed him in the tram and he was walking by the road. He looked as usual, but his appearance used to vary a lot.

You did not speak to him, although sometimes you had seen him as often as twice a week?—Yes, we just passed one another.

Did he speak to his other brothers?—Not to any of us. He was bound over in the High Court not to interfere or molest us in any way.

No Enemies: No Friends.

Mr. Thomas added that, as far as he knew, he did not think the dead man had either any enemies or friends.

Francis T. Orford, the next-door neighbour, said that his house was owned by Thomas.

"I frequently talked to him," said Mr. Orford.

Mr. Morley: What were your topics?—Well about shares, the Imperial Airways, and different things like that.

Mr. Thomas did most of his own cooking, but Mrs. Oxford did some, and the cooked food used to be put outside his door late on Saturday evening. Last week-end some cakes were provided, but they were not taken in, and there was no response to knocks on the door on Sunday.

On Monday he looked through the letter-box and concluded that Mr. Thomas must be in bed with a cold. As there was still no response to further knocks the police broke into the house.

Five Wills.

Mr. Orford said Mr. Thomas made a will about eighteen months ago, and he and his wife witnessed it. He (Mr. Orford) retained the will in a sealed envelope at Mr. Thomas's request.

Mr. Morley: What was on the envelope?—"To be sent to Bartholomew's at once in the event of my death."

Did you send it?—Yes, Right away—practically the following day. Mr. Orford said that he had witnessed five wills for Mr. Thomas. He did not read them, but had an idea that they were all the same.

A verdict of Death from natural causes was returned.

ETHIOPIAN RULER.

CORONATION AS EMPEROR FIXED FOR NOVEMBER.

The coronation of Ras Tafari, the ruler of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), as Emperor Haile Sellassie [a name he has taken which means "Power of the Trinity"] has been fixed for November 2.

This will be his second coronation, as in October 1928, after being Regent, he was crowned Negus (King) as joint Sovereign with his aunt, the late Empress Judith. On the Empress's death on April 2 last he became Negus Negasti (King of Kings) and sole ruler.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
LAST MAT ALLOW
LITHACA ANGORA
SHIP MORERIN
TEN ADORE YET
IN SEA YOUN
ESPARTO NATIVE
EAM ELD MAE
ROTOR DESERTS
RUP SUP SADR
ADZ GOOSE EAR
BEET USE MEGA
BACON RABBIT
ALUM DOTNBACK

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

AT THE NEW SILK STORE.

ALL SILKS.
LOOK FIRST
AT THE
TAJMAHAL
SILK STORE.

PRICES
WONDERFULLY CHEAP.
NEW COLOURS AND DESIGNS
EVERY WEEK
AND
QUALITY
THE BEST.
5, Wyndham St. Tel. 26136.

BOOKBINDING.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTER-
PRISE LTD.
for Superior Binding
"China Mail" Offices,
3A, Wyndham Street, Tel. 20022

BOOTS & SHOES.

Leather Sole Canvas Shoes ... \$ 4.50
Cape Rubber Sole Canvas Shoes \$ 5.00
Cape Rubber Buckskin Shoes \$10.00
Black or Brown Shoes from \$ 6.00
Black or Brown Boots from \$ 8.00
Children's Boots or Shoes from \$ 2.00
Best styles, most complete stock
of all sizes. Requiring a specialty.
WONG SUI WOON
21, Pottinger St. Phone 21474.

DENTIST.

HARRY FONG, Dentist,
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road
Central. Tel. 21255.

TANG YUK, DENTIST

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Agular Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

DRAWN THREAD WORK.

Just Arrived

**LINENS & SILK
LINGERIE**
with
Unusual New Designs
at
Moderate Price.

FOOK WENG & CO.
THE ONE PRICE STORE
China Bldg. Phone 24628.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

THE GLOBE FOOK CHEONG
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., LTD.
72, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. 23270.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon Bay.
New Work & Repairs.
Call Flag "L."
Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

THIS IS WHAT YOU
ARE REQUIRING.



WELL TAILORED
SUMMER
SUITS.
AT REASONABLE
PRICES.

BROWN

2nd fl., Rutton Bldg.,
7, Duddell St.
(opp. Gospel Hall).
Tel. 23056.

HAIR DRESSERS & BOOKSELLERS

LEE YEE,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair
Dressers & Booksellers.
No. 12, D'Agular Street.
(opposite Queen's Theatre).

HONOUR

10, Wyndham St., 1st floor.
(Entrance On Lan St.)

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.**
Expert Barbers
Moderate Charges

OPTICIAN.

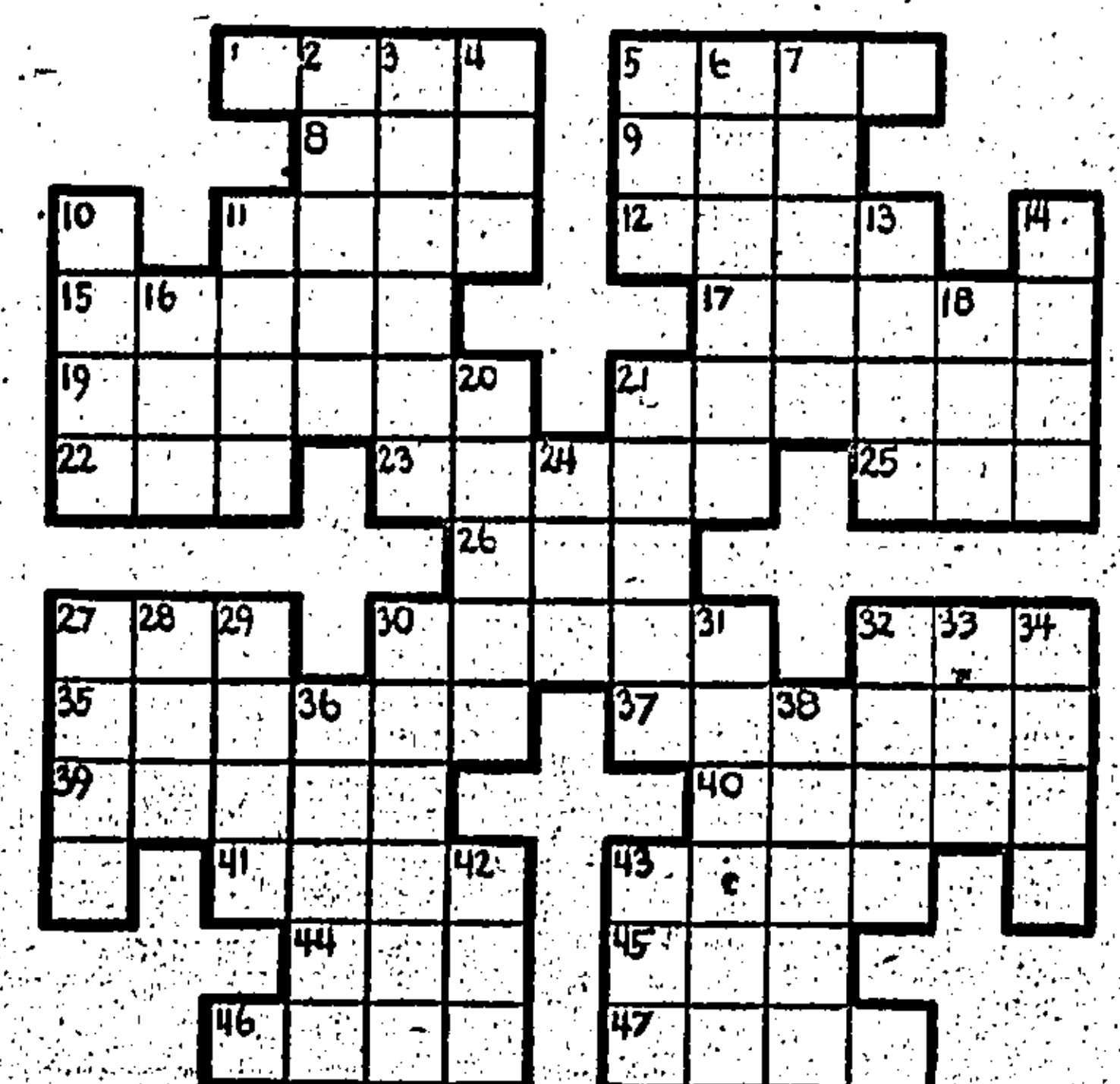
THE HONG KONG OPTICAL
CO.
Phone 22232.
53, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTER-
PRISE LTD.,
General and Commercial
Printers, "China Mail"
Offices.
3A, Wyndham Street, Tel. 20022.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert, but
our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic
spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Heavenly body
- 6-Hazard
- 8-Milks
- 9-Insect
- 11-Mature
- 12-To conduct a periodical
- 15-Not fresh
- 17-An ancient Greek poem
- 19-A cold piercing wind
- 21-To wait upon
- 22-Three (Italian)
- 23-Elevate
- 25-Dental defect (abbr.)
- 26-Interest (abbr.)
- 27-Swiss river
- 30-A serpent
- 32-Aged
- 33-Cries, as a sheep

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 37-School book
- 38-Favored
- 40-Ascend
- 41-Expire
- 43-Or
- 44-A hardwood tree
- 45-Residence (abbr.)
- 46-Prefix—before
- 47-Paradise

VERTICAL

- 13-Bound
- 14-Enlarge
- 16-Black sticky substance
- 18-Conjunction
- 20-Invasion
- 21-A flower
- 22-India (post.)
- 27-Curate
- 28-Enure
- 29-Stem of tall grasses
- 30-Confirm
- 31-Harvested
- 32-God of war (Norse myth)
- 33-The French
- 34-Hauled
- 35-Referring to Asia
- 36-Ascended
- 38-Prison
- 42-Ending of nouns or action

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in
to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)



PHOSFERINE exercises real and lasting benefit upon every body's system, it invigorates brain and body naturally, and is given with equally good results to the children as to adults. The advantage of taking Phosferine is immediate—it makes you well and keeps you well.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza Debility Neuritis Faintness Malaria
Indigestion Mental Exhaustion Loss of Appetite Headache
Sleeplessness Maternity Weakness Lassitude Nerve Shock Anemia
Exhaustion Weak Digestion Neuritis Rheumatism Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in three sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (AMERICAN & FOREIGN) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents: W. R. LONLEY & CO., HONG KONG. Tel: 2333.

Donations and Subscriptions must now be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Goldsmith, 525, The Peak.

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

WE WANT WORDS!

ENDLESS STORE IN OUR LANGUAGE.

SOME NEVER USED.

The telephone has been blamed recently for modern man's limited vocabulary. Yet this seems hardly fair. Few people are at their best on the telephone, for most of us regard this very useful instrument as a means to an end only.

Still, allowing that modern man's vocabulary is limited, what are we to do about it? Some people seek the aid of a dictionary whenever they hear or read a word hitherto unknown to them. If everyone followed this excellent plan there might be some hope for our vocabularies.

When we consider that we have a choice of 400,000 words and most of us are content with round about 3,000, it does seem as if something should be done about it. Still, we do not receive a great amount of encouragement. Long or unusual words used in conversation meet with raised eye-brows, and, if read, cause a certain amount of irritation, unless the reader is anxious to learn.

Slang Sobers Down. Then how do we get additions to our language? New words are constantly finding their way into our dictionaries. We adopt and borrow words from other countries. Slang puts on a sober habit and is admitted into highbrow company. Time and use soften many crudities.

It might, for instance, surprise you to know that in the early days of railways it was vulgar to speak of travelling by rail. Every polite young lady said she was travelling by steam. Engine came from America. Over here we spoke only of locomotives. Fan, used in the sense of "Are you a fan?" or any other fan, derives from fanatic. Very appropriate; few people know how appropriate!

If you are really anxious to enlarge your vocabulary, countless dictionaries are ready to be your friends. Never remain uncertain of, or unsatisfied about, a word. You may not wish to follow the advice of the great man who said that you should learn a new word every day, but you can learn a new word every week.

CLUB DISSOLVED.

GOVERNMENT ACTION TAKEN IN PENANG.

The Chinese Social Club, Penang, has been dissolved by order of Government for contravening Section 17 of Ordinance No. 116 (Societies).

This section provides that any registered society or exempted society being used for unlawful purposes or for purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony may be dissolved by the Governor in Council.

I.O.U. COMEDY.

COOLIES SIT IN COMPOUND UNTIL THEY ARE PAID.

FATHER AND SON.

Ipo, June 11. A rather unusual case due to slump conditions is the talk of the Chinese quarter of the town at the moment.

The son of a Chinese towkay, owner of several tin mines, was forced to close down as the mine was unable to pay its way.

He had no funds to pay the coolies and as his father refused to help him the young man, acting on a lawyer's advice, gave each coolie an I.O.U. for the money owed, the I.O.U.'s being redeemable on a certain day.

But the young man found that he was not in a position to meet the I.O.U.'s when they fell due. The coolies went to the Protector of Chinese with their complaint, but the Protector said he was unable to interfere in the matter owing to the fact that the evidence in support of the men's claims was the I.O.U.'s held by them and not the check-roll account. He advised the men to go to the civil court.

Instead of doing so the men established themselves in the compound attached to the house in which the young man stayed with his father. They said they would not move until they had been paid.

After some time the father is said to have offered the men ten per cent of the value of the I.O.U.'s in full settlement of their claims.

Since then the men have not been seen at the bungalow and it may be presumed that the matter has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned.



Can You Do This?

The exercise shown above, performed fifteen times daily, is an excellent help to the correction of constipation and obesity. An easier mode of treatment for those disinclined for such strenuous methods is an occasional dose of Pinkettes.

Taken when needed, Pinkettes correct constipation, ensure daily regularity, dispel bilious attacks and sick headaches, stimulate the liver, clear the skin and purify the blood. They also quickly relieve piles.

Of chemists everywhere. Pinkettes, the gentle, reliable laxative, 10 cents per box.

EUROPEAN'S LIES.

STRONG COMMENT BY MAGISTRATE.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

"I am very much concerned with the fact of a European going into the witness box, electing to give evidence, and then telling lies. I have no doubt whatever that the European in the case struck the revenue officer. It is quite possible that the Chinese are interested parties. But the Malay was not. I am very much disappointed that any European should go into the witness box, when he need not, and tell lies."

Thus said the Second Police Magistrate (Mr. P. S. Williams), in Singapore, in imposing a fine of \$20 on Charles Herbert Whitehead, of the oil depot ship Authenia, for assaulting a public servant.

It was stated that Whitehead, coming upon a revenue officer who had attempted to arrest two of his men, struck the revenue officer twice with his fist.

The two men (Chinese) were also charged, one with assault and both with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty.

The story of one of the Chinese was that he was beaten by the revenue officer, ran away, and fell exhausted. In that condition, lying on the road surrounded by several revenue officers, he was found by Whitehead.

He did not see Whitehead strike the revenue officer, or anyone. Whitehead had paid lip service to the findings of the Conference. They have done very little more, with the result that hardly any improvement in the situation can be traced. The so-called "Tariff Truce Conference," called by the League at the request of Great Britain, met with very qualified success earlier this year. Another important measure of the League, the convention on the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, is in danger of collapsing altogether, owing to the hostile attitude of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

The influence of the combined force of the societies upon the Governments of the world cannot be gauged until the results of the present conference are known. But it is certain that both the individual societies and their International Federation have a vast field for action open to them. It remains to be seen what they can make of their opportunities.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

The influence of the combined force of the societies upon the Governments of the world cannot be gauged until the results of the present conference are known. But it is certain that both the individual societies and their International Federation have a vast field for action open to them. It remains to be seen what they can make of their opportunities.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

KILLED IN SLEEP.

CULPRIT CUTS WIRE AND FLEES.

Bangkok, June 23. A daring murder was committed at midnight between Saturday and Sunday, in which Nai Boon, assistant manager of the Chinese firm, Sin Ha Heng, was stabbed to death while sleeping in his room.

That the murder was elaborately planned beforehand was evidenced by the fact that the telephone wire was cut, thus enabling the perpetrator a longer time to escape before the crime was reported to the police. The victim was sleeping in the back room of the business house, a trader in coconut, situated in Tambol Park Klong Tonsia, Dhon-puri. In the same room was another man, Nai Chin-yuan who was a boatman from Koh Samul, and was connected with the firm. Toward midnight Nai Chin-yuan suddenly woke up at the cries of his friend that he was being attacked. He opened his eyes to see a person leaping out through the window. The figure jumped into the Klong nearby and soon was lost from view. The householders waked up to find Nai Boon in an unconscious state, from which he never revived. He was stabbed in the neck.

Investigations thus far have not been able to trace the culprit.—Bangkok Daily Mail.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

HOTEL GUESTS

AT THE HONG KONG HOTEL.

July 8, 1930.

Mr. H. Asfar.
Mr. E. W. Broadwith.
Messrs. E. J. Carmichael and S. S. Cook.

Mr. R. M. Dalgarno.
Messrs. B. How and R. Hastings.
Mr. R. M. Johnson. Mrs. J. V. Jorge and daughter.

Miss H. Little.
Messrs. L. Matamos, O. Morgenstern, L. Masuda, H. G. Moles, Gordon Macdonald, A. Masur, and Mrs. M. G. Macdonald.

Mr. S. de Olla.
Mr. A. A. Pacheco.
Mrs. T. Carr Ramsey.
Mr. E. A. Schaefer.
Mr. G. Weismüller.

LEAGUE SOCIETIES HIT OUT.

Governments Too Slow to Act.

(By Leslie Aldous.)

Societies working on behalf of the League exist in Great Britain, in all the Dominions, and in about thirty other States members. What are they for and what are they doing? Just at the moment they are mustering their forces at Geneva, the seat of the League, for the annual congress of that great organisation the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

The most interesting feature of this year's congress is the economic conference which it includes and to which the different societies have been asked to send economic experts as representatives. This meeting is nothing more nor less than a revolt of the societies against the reluctance of governments to act upon the recommendations of the World Economic Conference, called by the League of Nations in 1927. Fifty countries sent to that Conference 194 delegates and 157 experts, whose qualifications covered almost every sphere of human activity. The survey which they made of the economic situation proved conclusively the need for drastic action. In a valuable series of resolutions, they showed how international co-operation could improve world trade and pave the way to a return to prosperity. Since that time, Governments have paid lip service to the findings of the Conference. They have done very little more, with the result that hardly any improvement in the situation can be traced. The so-called "Tariff Truce Conference," called by the League at the request of Great Britain, met with very qualified success earlier this year. Another important measure of the League, the convention on the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, is in danger of collapsing altogether, owing to the hostile attitude of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

Time and again the question is asked "What is the good of maintaining special groups or societies to support an organisation like the League, whose existence is no longer threatened? Surely their day is past?" This year's drastic action on the part of the societies is a proof that they still have work to do. Experts on economic problems may meet and agree that a certain action—a tariff truce, for instance—is for the benefit of the trade of the world. The League supports it, as being for the peace of the world. Agreement is only too often reached at Geneva, but Governments are slow to act upon it. One reason for this is undoubtedly that a Government depends upon the electorate—that the agreement approved at Geneva may not immediately benefit the electorate—indeed, in the case of a tariff truce the immediate result might in some cases mean a temporary slump—and that the government is too fearful of its own stability to attempt the passing of the necessary legislation. Here the societies come in: they have an immense opportunity of educating their members to a far-sighted view: if they carry out this work, what experts think to-day the world will think to-morrow, instead of fifty years hence.

PA PUNISHED.

FORCED TO STAY HOME FOR ONE DAY.

Manila, July 3.

Eugenio Eugenio, employee in the Philippine senate, husband of Felisa Galan and the father of six little children, Epifanio, Paula, Roberto, Lucio, Apolinar and Marcelo, will be forced to stay home at 1423 Calle O'Donnell and not work by virtue of an order issued yesterday by Judge Carlos A. Imperial, of the city court of first instance, confining him to his own house for one day.

Eugenio was found guilty of violating article 538 of the penal code. Recently, the accused, it was alleged, "being the father of a family did then and there willfully and unlawfully abandon his children by then and there leaving them under the custody of his wife who is living separately from him and without sufficient means, giving them no money whatsoever for their support, subsistence, and education."

As a result of conviction, the accused is now under orders to provide for his family in the sum of P.50 a month.—Manila Bulletin.

TOWN ALL "NERVES"

AIRMAN HEMMED IN BY CLOUDS.

AWAKE ALL NIGHT.

Maldstone, May 24.

There are dark rings under the eyes of many of its residents—the result of a dreadful night of sleeplessness. It is all because an airman, at 1.25 this morning, decided that the air over Maldstone was the best in the world, and for more than two hours, until the dawn came, he flew round and round monotonously skimming the house tops.

But Maldstone should not be angry—the airman was a prisoner in the air! Listen to the story.

Mist and Cloud.

At midnight the Belgian air mail had left Brussels, and it should have been safely down at Croydon at 1.25 a.m., but the pilot, soon after he passed over Maldstone at 1 a.m., found his way barred by low clouds and mist.

He decided to turn back to the coast, but when he reached Maldstone again he discovered that he was completely surrounded by clouds, and he decided that the only thing to do was to fly round and round hoping for the weather to improve.

At 1.45 a.m. the Maldstone police had a friendly chat with Croydon Aerodrome, which in effect was: "There is a great aeroplane flying round and round here, making a terrible noise, frightening the people and, in fact, disturbing the peace. Can you do anything to move him off?"

Croydon knew a little more than the police. They assured the police that they would tell the pilot all they could about the weather, and perhaps he would be able to reach home.

Rest Disturbed.

Weather reports were sent out by wireless to the pilot in a steady stream, but he was taking no chances.

By now, the whole of the county town had been roused, and the inhabitants who did not understand the pilot's peril grew more and more indignant that their rest should be disturbed in such an unconventional way. Then, as dawn was breaking just before four o'clock, relief came.

Through the clouds there was a slight break, and the pilot picked his way through towards the coast, from whence he came over two hours before.

Maldstone settled down to get a few hours' sleep, and the air mail completed its journey safely, although it was some hours late.

THE HONG KONG PENINSULA HOTEL: HONG KONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL: PEAK HOTEL

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE: PALACE HOTEL.

HOTELS, LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking.

AIRLIE HOTEL 23-25, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON, Under European Management. Three Minutes From Ferry. EXCELLENT CUISINE—MODERN APARTMENTS. TERMS MODERATE. Tel. 57357. Cable Address: "AIRLIE."

MAN LOONG.

PRESERVED GINGER MANUFACTURERS.

NEW SEASON PRESERVED GINGER

Best quality—Prompt attention to Exporters.

Office:—231, Queen's Road Central.

Factory:—2 Godown, Praya, Dundas St., Mongkok.

TYPHOON - MAP - - - OF THE CHINA SEA



The Landsman's Handy Guide to Locating the Centre of a TYPHOON

Price 40 Cents.

NOW ON SALE AT THE PUBLISHERS

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.



NEIGE DES
CEVENNES
CITRONEIGE
CREAM

Made with fresh
lemon juice to keep
the hands beauti-
fully white.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong & South China:
G. ROUVIERE CO.
China Buildings ... Telephone 22679.

The China Mail

Wednesday, July 9, 1930.
Sixth Moon, 14th Day.

ESTABLISHED
1845

大英七月九號 禮拜三
中華民國庚午年陸月十四日

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1930.

THE LATEST STYLES
BATHING SUITS
BATHING CAPS
BATHING SHOES

NOW ON VIEW AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
A.P.C. Bldg. Tel. 20345.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ACHILLES" 22nd July M'les. London, R'dam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"KT. COMPANION" 20th July Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'ow
+ Calls at Tripoli.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)
"IXION" Sails 10th July For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" Sails 2nd Aug. For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"PYRRHUS" Sails 25th July For New York, Boston & Baltimore
via Suez

INWARD SERVICE.

"DARDANUS" Due 12th July For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham
"ELEPHANT" Due 13th July For Shanghai & Hankow

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" Sails 26th July For Shanghai, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei,
Taku & Utsen.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommoda-
tion at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to:-

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Extra! Extra! Extra!
Broadway's Biggest Stars

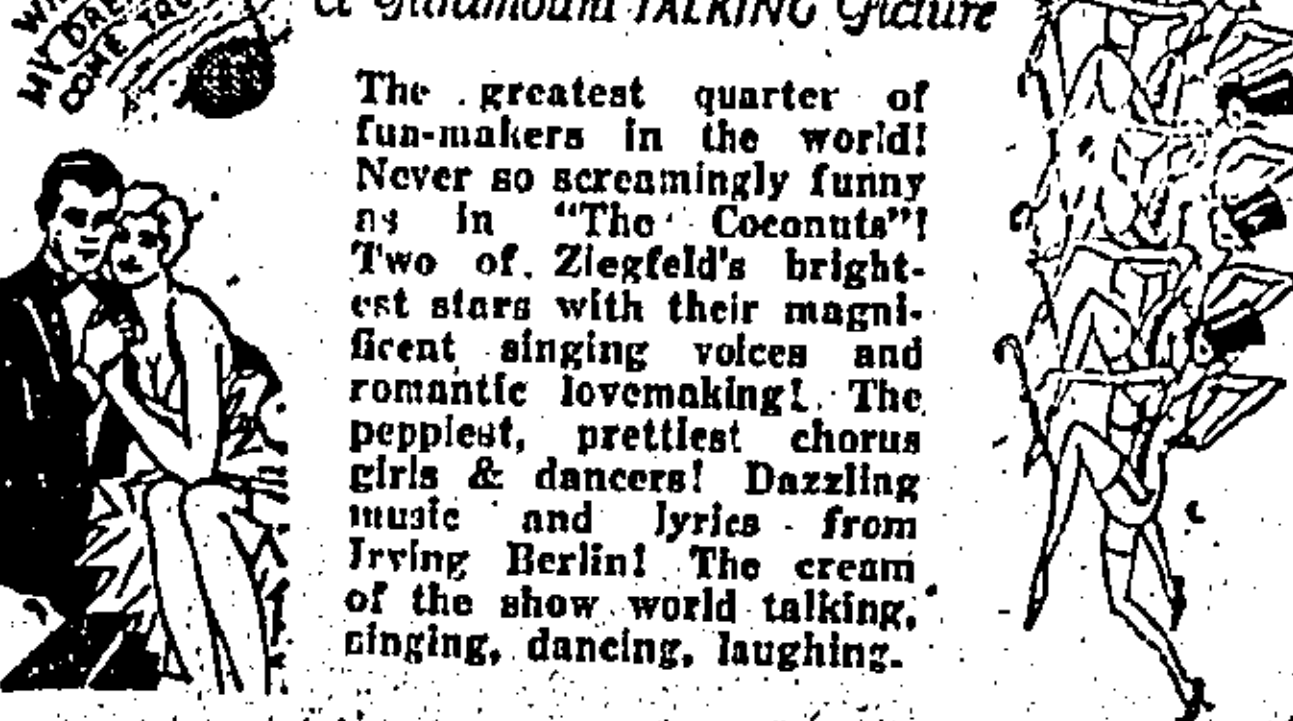


THE MARX BROS.

THE COCONUTS

OSCAR MARY SHAW EATON

A Paramount TALKING Picture



ALL TALKING-SINGING-DANCING-LAUGHING
Broadway's Popular Musical Comedy On The Screen.
A Super-Production at Ordinary Prices.

NEXT CHANGE.
CLAUDETTE COLBERT

"THE LADY LIES"

A Paramount Picture.

Booking at Anderson and the Theatre Telephone 25720.

"RED" OUTBURST.

SUSPECTS NOT TO BE
CHARGED.

POLICE SATISFIED.

Last Sunday night the Wanchai Police arrested three Chinese following a "Red" demonstration on the new reclamation. The men were transferred to Headquarters for interrogation, but no action was taken against them in Court.

Inquiries made by a China Mail representative this morning as to the outcome of Police investigations elicited the information that no charge will be preferred against any of the three men, who have succeeded in establishing their claim that they are bona fide residents of the Colony.

It appears that in the confusion which attended the arrival of the Police, at the height of the demonstration, the real instigators of the affair managed to get away and the three men, who were mere lookers-on, were arrested on suspicion.

The demonstration took place shortly before seven o'clock on Sunday evening, when, headed by standard bearers with red ragged to poles, a crowd of Chinese raced across the reclamation to Johnston Road. Here they threw stones at the trams, holding up the service for a short time until the Police arrived on the scene, and restored order.

After the crowd had melted the Police found on the reclamation a basket full of papers believed to be of a seditious nature.

NO GUARD ALLEGED.

HONG KONG EXCAVATION CO.
SUMMONED.

CASE ADJOURNED.

The Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Co., was to-day summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell that they, between May 23 and June 8, did commit a breach of a condition of their dynamite storing licence by failing to have a guard to watch their No. 11 magazine at Aberdeen.

Mr. C. Shank, who answered the summons on behalf of the Company, told the Magistrate that they had all along employed two guards.

Mr. Lindsell: So you plead "not guilty?"—Yes.

Mr. T. Murphy A.S.P. then informed the Magistrate that Sub-Inspector Shaftain, the prosecuting officer, was on sick leave, and asked for a remand.

Mr. Lindsell fixed hearing of the case for noon on Monday.

IDLE LIST.

HUGE INCREASE OF WORKLESS
IN BRITAIN.

HIGHEST SINCE 1922.

London, Yesterday.
The total number of unemployed in Great Britain on June 30 exceeded 1,890,000, registering a jump of 75,000 over the previous week, and is the highest since January, 1922.—Reuter.

MR. ABEND.

STRONG ATTACK IN A WEEKLY
PAPER.

UNWANTED FRANKNESS.

Peking, June 23.
Mr. Hallett Abend, China Correspondent of the New York Times, has returned to Shanghai and is expected to arrive here shortly. Mr. Abend is still denied cabling privileges by the Nanking Government and it is understood that as soon as he arrives he will negotiate with the Northern authorities for restoration of his Press card cancelled by Nanking last summer. In case he succeeds in this effort, it is considered likely that he will make his headquarters in Peking.

On arrival in Shanghai about 10 days ago Mr. Abend gave out an interview in which he said that big business in the United States, the heads of great banking houses and the executives of world-wide industrial concerns centring in America are becoming keenly interested in China as a potential market and as a result of this interest are beginning to discuss the advisability of some form of international action designed to put an end to China's civil wars.

This was at once interpreted by the Chinese Press in Shanghai and Nanking as indicating that Mr. Abend advocates international intervention in Chinese affairs and during the last ten days there has been a strong Press campaign against him, culminating in an editorial attack in the China Critic entitled "The Return of an Unwanted Guest to China."—Kuo Wen.

"What brings 'sae many o' you Irish deevils ower here?" demanded the old farmer of a sturdy son of Erin.

Well, sor, it's like this," exclaimed Dennis. "We've lost a portion ay the Lord's Prayer in the oul'd country, an' we've come over to try an' find it."

"What bit o'd hae ye lost?" queried the farmer.

"Our daily bread, sor!" replied the Irishman.

WOMEN'S ORDEAL.

VIEWS OF A BRITISH
WRITER.

POSITION IN INDIA.

London May 15.
Uncertainty and lack of news are stern tests of the courage of our countrywomen in the scattered stations of India.

Now that the hot weather has started women and children on the plains have to spend the greater part of the day inside their bungalows, with doors and windows tightly shut to keep out the scorching heat. During these long hours, while their menfolk are away at their offices or down in the lines, they have much time to dwell on the disturbing reports of the rioting which has broken out in many parts of the country.

At the first sign of any unrest in India, the officer commanding each station issues orders as to what is to be done in an emergency. At a given signal—usually the firing of three guns—all women and children are immediately to leave their bungalows and proceed to the fort or the club, where troops will be detailed to guard them.

One can be certain that by now, in many a bungalow, suitcases are laid-by all ready packed, and probably a tin basket as well, filled with biscuits and other tinned supplies.

As a common-sense measure, too, white women will have been warned against any expeditions which will take them in the vicinity of the native bazaar. Except for Calcutta, there have been no instances reported where British women have been molested, but it would be foolhardy anywhere, with native feeling running as high as it is at the moment, for any such risks to be taken.

In the main, it may be said that servants of the class employed in Army and Civil Services households are not likely to be affected. There are, of course, exceptions, but as a general rule children of natives serving the sahibs are trained to follow in their fathers' footsteps. They are faithful, and they recognise the advantages, material and otherwise, of such service, and so regard with contempt those who uphold sedition and the abolition of the sahibs' rule.

British women realise at the present time how essential it is for them to keep up appearances. They must carry on their normal scheme of life—the visits to the club, their games, and their social engagements; for were any of these to cease it would be noted immediately and be regarded by the native population as a sign of loss of confidence, which would react unfavourably on the white woman's prestige.—Daily Mail.

AMUSEMENTS



100 STARS

on a whoopee making
festivity, including every-
body worthwhile from
JANET GAYNOR
to
WILL ROGERS
Directed by
BENJAMIN STOLOFF
10 Star Songs by
10 Star Songwriters
Star Steps, Staged
by Earl Lindsay
— And there's a lovely
romance woven through
this super spectacle

AT THE
QUEEN'S

TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.



JOHN GILBERT
in
TWELVE MILES OUT
With
JOAN CRAWFORD.

AT THE
STAR

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.30 Only.

SATURDAY AT 5.30
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE

NICOLA



WILLIAM FOX presents
DOLORES DEL RIO
in
THE RED DANCE
With
CHARLES FARRELL
IVAN LINOW

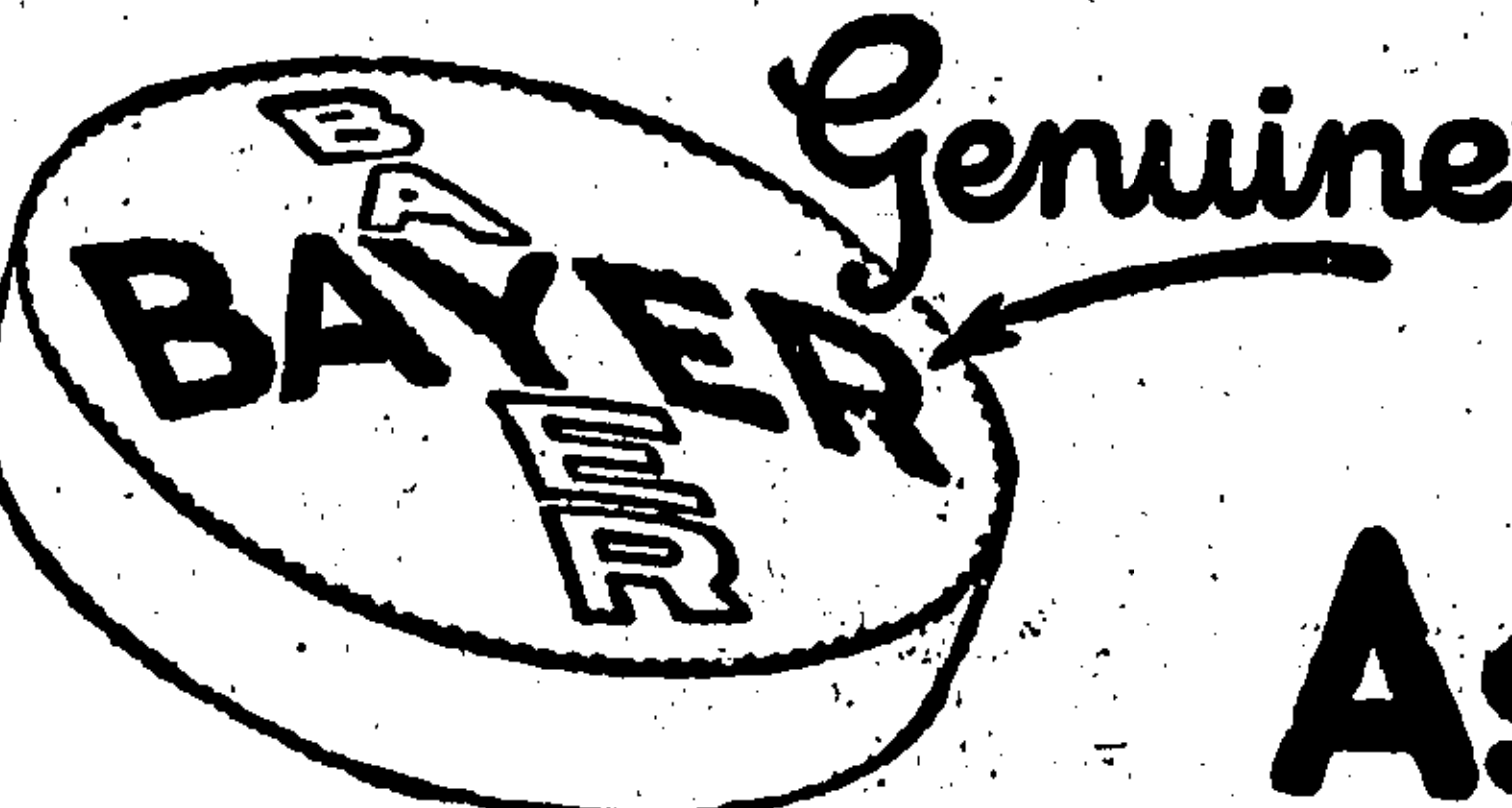
AT THE
WORLD

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30 & 7.15 Interpreter.
At 5.15 & 9.20 Orchestra.

QUEEN'S NEXT CHANGE

"MELODY
OF LOVE"

With
WALTER PIDGEON—MILDRED HARRIS.



SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

"BAYER'S ASPIRIN First in the World."



TO-DAY ONLY
at 2.30, 5.30, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BY POPULAR REQUEST.

Greatest of all the great Jannings
portrayals! A characterisation
from history that will make
history

AT THE
MAJESTIC
NATHAN ROAD, HONGKONG.